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The Mercury.

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JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

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NEWPORT, R. L.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LONGE, No. 205, Order Sons of St. George, Percy Jeffry, President; Fred Hall, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Mondays. NEWPORT TENT, No. 13, Knights of Macca-bees, Charles D. Dadley, Commander Charles S. Crandall, Record Keeper; meets

Court Wanton, No. 1978, Foresters of America, Alexander Nicol, Chief Ranger; Robert Johnstone, Recording Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Tucadaya. Newport Camp, No. 7677, M. W. A., James

W. Wilson, Ven. Consul; Charles S. Packer Meets 2nd and last Tuesdays. NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

James Sullivan, President; David McDioch. Secretary; meets ist and 3d Wednesdays OCEAN LODGE, No. 7. A. O. U. W., George E. Swan, Master Workman; Perry B. Dawley. Recorder, Meets second and fourth Wednesdays. MALHONE LODGE, No. 98, N. E. O. P., T. F. Allan, Warden; Dudley E. Campbell, Secro-

tery meets ist and 3d Thursdays.

LADIES AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hi-bernians, meels 2d and 4th Thursdays. Repwood Lougs, No. 11, K. of P., George Russell, Chancellor Commander; Hohert S.

Russell, Chancellor Commander; Roser, & Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seals; meets 1st and d Fridays.

AVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain William H. Langley; Everati I. Gorton, Recorder; meets first Friefrich, Recorder first Fr

Local Matters.

Regimental Staff Entertains.

Thursday evening the staff officers of the Roosevelt and Fairbanks Regiment entertained the members of the Middletown Cavalcade and the Portsmouth Rough Riders at dinner in Odd Fellows' Hall. In addition there were present as guests many of the prominent Republicans of the city and state, including the Governor-elect, Hon. George H. Utter.

The hall was attractively decorated with bunting and streamers. At the long tables were scated the diners who did ample justice to the good things provided by Caterer Muenchinger. When the cravings of the inner man had been satisfied eights were lighted and the men sat back to listen to the speaking. Mr. John Mahan introduced Col. Herbert Bliss as the master of ceremoules for the evening. Among the speakers, besides Governor Utter, were Mr. Robert S. Burlingame, Col. Howard R. Peckhant of the Middletown Cavalcade, Col. Arthur A. Sherman of the Portsmouth Rough Riders, Mr. Clark Burdick, chairman of the Republican City Committee, and others. Between the speeches there were interspersed selections by the Algonquin Mandolin Club and votal solos.

Governor-elect Utter was introduced and was greeted with prolonged applause. He delivered an able address, calling attention to the duties that would devolve upon him as Governor in the next year. He said that he en-, tered the office absolutely unpledged and that he should do in every instance what he thought to be best for the good of the state as a whole. If there is anything that displeases the people of any section of the state they should remember other parts as well. He made a very interesting address and was liberally applauded.

Those present were given an opportunity to meet the new Governor, after which the gathering broke up.

The ladies of William Ellery Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, gave a large whist party at the residence of Mrs. John P. Sanborn on Broadway, Thursday night. The entertainment was a very pleasant one and reflects much credit on the ladies of the entertainment committee, with Mrs. Walter C. Goffe as chairman, who managed the affair. The prize winners were: first prizes, Mrs. Robert Morley and Mrs. David Stevens; second, Mrs. Edward P. Gosling and Col. A. A. Barker.

The Arctic Ice Company was making preparations to begin cutting ice today but the snow of Thursday night and Friday has interferred with the arrangements. There is a good thickness of ice on all the pends. The snow of the early part of the week sunk the ice and then froze, making good fee but the last snow fall seemed to prevent a further freezing.

Governor-elect Utter has announced his personal staff and executive secretary as follows: Staff-Everett E. Whipple, Westerly; Zenas W. Blies, Cranston; George H. Webb, Providence; Dr. J. Henry Manning, Providence; Austin S. Cobb, Woonsocket; Harold A. Peckham, Newport. Executive secretary, Richard W. Jonnings.

"Street Railways."

It surprised the motormen and conductors of the Fall River Division of the Old Colony Street Railway who heard the talk given by Mr. Robert H. Derrah last Thursday night to learn that there were places on their lines which had made history about which they knew little or nothing. Mr. Derrah talked on "Street Railways, Past and Present" and in the course of his descriptive travel about the state in a trolley car he called the attention of the railway men to the important part which they played in making this method of travel pleasant and popular,

"Both the men on the front end who looks after the safety of the passengers and the man on the rear who watches

and the man on the rear who watches for their comfort, have responsible places in the development of a street railway," said Mr. Derrah, "Suppose we have built a line through a beautiful territory which passes historic places that interest every New Englander. Would that line remain popular and have the travel, if the motormen were careless and accidents occurred with frequency. Or would it retain its popularity if the conductors were discourteous and made no effort were discourteous and made no effort to assist in the enjoyment of the seen

ary?
No your motormen must be careful and your conductors courteous in order and your conductors conteous in order that the line may retail its popularity. What is more refreshing to a passenger on a trolley car who is making the day's trip than to find a conductor who points out the historic places and has a word of information here and there,

"Don't you think also that it must rake a researate field distinctly at his

make a passenger feel distinctly at his ease when he notes the fact that the notorman starts his ear without a jerk which throws him back in his seat?" asked Mr. Derrah.

asked Mr. Derrah.

The speaker went on to describe the development of the street railway from the time the idea was first concerved when the mule bobtait came into existence to the present palatial parlor car which is to be see running through the streets today. Each development was illustrated with large stereoptican views.

riews.
From the development Mr. Derrah turned his attention to an interesting description of what could be seen in a day's trolley trip. He took his audiday's trolley trip. He took his audience in their imagination to several of the beautiful parks ou the lines of the Old Colony and Boston & Northern Street Railways, turned suddenly and brought them through the woods, then by the side of a beautiful river, now into Balem, Marblebend and Lynn, where he showed the places in which history has been made, then to the beach and to the shore from which grand views of the old ocean could be obtained here and there. obtained here and there.

grand viewed the on ocean count be obtained here and there.

There were many amongst the audience who noted with surprise that they hadn't thought about the beauty possibilities along the lines shown by Mr. Derrah. At the conclusion he was pited with questions.

The talk was regarded as something unique in its line. He delivered a similar talk to the motormen and conductors of the Lynn Division of the Boston & Northern Street Railway last Monday night, to-night he speaks in Tamton. Mr. Derrah, who is Passenger & Advertising Agent of the Old Colony and Boston & Northern Street Railways, has already been asked to talk about his plans before several clubs, associations, and churches. He is an ensociations, and churches. He is an en-thusiast in the matter of street railways and their possibilities for pleasure

Severe Inow Storms.

During the past week there have been more snowstorms than can be remembered by the average Newporter in any similar length of time. Last Saturday night and Sunday morning there was a brisk fall of snow which, added to that already on the ground, made the sleighing excellent. Then the and came out and everything looked fine. Monday uoon another snow storm broke, this time of much more severity than the one of Saturday night. The snow fell for about 24 hours, at times coming down in large quantities. In consequence when it ceased there was about ten inches of snow on the ground. The street railway men kept their snow plows at work all night and owing to their labors there was little delay to traffic. The milkmen had rather a hard time getting in but as the snow did not drift very much it was not a very serious matter.

The weight of the snow played bavoc at the garage of the Pope Manufacturing Campany, a shedlike structure near Bellevue avenue. The roof proved insufficient to sustain the weight and it collapsed doing considerable damage to some automobiles stored within.

Thursday evening another snowstorm begun and continued through the night. It was not a very brisk storm but while it lasted it served to give householders another chance to clear their sidewalks.

The many storms of the past few days have served to delay all outside work. The new St. Joseph's Church remains just as it was, and the new high school has gone forward but slowly. The combination of lots of snow and very cold weather has been against the

Members of Redwood Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias, went to Warren on Thursday evening to return the goose. They also threw in a rooster for good measure. A very pleasant time was experienced notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

Newport Hospital.

Suit by the Attorney General and the City of Newport.

The Attorney General has brought suit against the corporation of the Newport Hospital. The bill for an accounting and change of trustees has been filed, but not yet published. The object of these proceedings was set out in a resolution of the city council in September. The corporation is a private concern, with the duries and liabilities of similar corporations. It received its charter in 1878; and in addition to private benefactions the city transferred to it about \$8,000, the accumulations of a fund left by Samuel Elam. A reserve of \$10,000 was raised, and deposited in Savings Bank of Newport, but the chief reliance of the Hospital for any deficiency for many years was an annual collection taken up in the churches on Hospital Sunday. The corporation was thus kept free of debt, and it became a valued means of showing respect felt for the dead, or interest in the sick poor, by the gift or devise of money to found endowed beds. The last printed report shows that in July,1903, there were 31 free beds; bearing such honored names as that of Dr. F. H. Rankin; the King and Bailey families; the Browns; and those of Whiting, Cutting, Baldwin, Goelet and Wales. The total amount of endowment for free beds was \$120,580.23.

Under the will of Mrs. Littlefield provision was made for a marine hospital on Coaster's Harbor Island, or some suitable place, with a keeper, and provision for not less than twelve scafaring men. By the advice of the late F. B. Peckham the corporation of the Newport Hospital was substituted as trustee: and the Littlefield endowment fund now amounts to \$39,480. Amoug other fauds are the Harold Brown fund, \$25,000; the Cornelius Vanderbilt fund, \$10,000; the John Nicholas Brown fund, \$8,000; and the George H. Norman fund, \$5,000; with a total, exclusive of the Hazard estate, invested in securities, of \$374,948.02.

In the ten years preceding July, 1903, a large amount was given for buildings. In 1894, the corporation received \$54,-211,32; and in 1895, \$25,425,48. Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt gave a surgical ward, and, in 1902, paid \$2,500 for the laying of a new floor. In 1902, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt agreed to erect the Cornelius Vanderbilt pavilion, with an accommodation for 34 patients, at a cost of \$86,316,32. This brought the total of expenditures in permanent improvements, since 1894, up to \$287,867.70.

The whole number of free patients reached a daily average of 35. There were, apparently, 31 free beds, 12 Littlefield, 34 Vanderbilt, or 77 endowed beds available, with an income of \$13,-000.00.

In 1882, John Alfred Hazard died leaving valuable property in Middle-town, Easton's Farm and rights in Sachuest Beach; as well as Rocky Farm, and land purchased by him in the neighborhood. His will provided that if the corporation of the Newport Hospital were able and willing to accept the trusts created under the will, by which the residuary estate was left "for the receiving, healing, and taking care of sick, hurt, injured or inlirm persons, tree of charge to such poor persons or patients" as far as the property permitted, then the corporation was to be trustee. But it was further provided, that, "in case said Hospital shall refuse to accept said trusts, or if ever from any cause it cannot be trustee, or cannot be compelled to execute-said trusts, then it was cauting that leaving valuable property in Middle-town, Easton's Farm and rights in not be compelled to execute said trusts then it is my will and expectation that new and compretent trustees shall be substituted and appointed to take and hold sald trust property, and that the requisite and appropriate proceedings and conveyances shall be ordered in the premises by the Supreme Court, or other Court, having equity jurisdiction in such matters."

This suit, therefore, is brought, in ac-cordance with the wish and expectathen it is my will and expectation that

ordance with the wish and expecta-tion of the testator, to determine the ability of the corporation to take, hold ability of the corporation to take, bold and convey the real estate, of which various parcels have been sold to Mr. George Henry Warren, Mr. Stayvesant Fish, Mr. Starr Miller, Mr. P. F. Collier and others. If the corporation never took the property except as a trustee "in its own wrong" as suggested by the Attorney General then there would be a large liability under the covenants of warranty, when the court orders the reconveyance of these properties.

perties.
The trustees claim that they were The trustees claim that they were entitled to deal with the principal as a gift. They purchased property in the name of the corporation, improved buildings held by them on other trusts, and built an administration. trusts, and built an administration building on their own land. This bill avers that however praiseworthy their intention, the corporation had no more control over the proceeds of Hazart land solt, than any other trust company would have tast. The trustees also claimed right to use up such part of the principal in current expenses, as they deemed expedient; as well as to expend the meanie on any deficiency that might arise, or have arisen, in connection with the new arising, in connection with the new arising, in connection with the new arising. tion with the pay patients, or expenses in operating any part of the hospital property. This bill decres this right; property. This bill denies this right; and asks for a statement which will show how much of the income was spent for the care of the sick, injured

and infirm poor.

The last floanelst statement communicated to the public was made up on June 1, 1804. It gave an meome of \$15,122.25; with running expenses of \$36,349.33; and receipts from paying front entrance of the city hall.

patients of only \$9,095,28. It thus appears that there was \$13,022,25, net income, available during eleven months, for about 11,000 days free months, for about 11,000 days free treatment in perfectly-equipped wards. The deliciency, therefore, was entirely due to the attempt to provide, on too lavish a scale for the well-to-do, and very rich. The emergency ward was closed in the early spring; and, practically, the case has arisen by which, in the opinions of the Attorney General, the Mayor of Newport, the City Solicitor and the City Council, new trustees should be appointed for the Hazard estate.

Recent Deaths.

Jonathau A. Sisson.

Mr. Jonathan A. Sisson died at his home in Portsmouth on Friday night of last week, and the announcement of bla sudden demise came as a severe shock for his bost of friends. Although his health had not been of the heat for some months he had been able to get around about as usual and his death

was not expected. Mr. Sisson was one of the best known men of the island towns. For years he had been chairman of the Republican town committee of Portsmouth and directed the political actions of the town. He was at the time of his death chairman of the school committee and also chairman of the board of assessors of taxes. A number of years ago he served several terms as a member of the General Assembly. Other offices he might have had but be always declined them.

Jonathan Anthony Sisson was born in 1838, the son of the late Edimund 8. Sisson. His father was a man of very moderate means and the boy was early taught the necessity for hard work. By untiring industry and conservative investment he accumulated a considerable property. He engaged in trade as a butcher besides conducting his farm.

Mr. Sisson was a man of strong persomulity, a man that made warm friends and cordial enemies. Those who knew him well were in one class or the other And it may be said that he was equally sincere to both. As a friend, he was staunch—a man that would go to any length in the cause of friendship. As an enemy he was a fighter, shrewd and unrelenting-and even his enemies acknowledged his ability. He was conservative in policy and careful in the expenditure of money. In town affairs he was as economical as in his private relations. His influence in the town was great and for many years he has passed upon the important questions that have come before the lown council or the town meetings.

He is survived by a widow, one son, Ellsworth Sisson of Providence, and two daughters, Mrs. Lester Bailey of Worcester and Mrs. Everett Jones of Peace Dale; also a brother.

Funeral services were held at his late residence on the East Main road In Portsmouth on Monday, Rev. E. H. Macy of the Christian Church, and Rev. Henry W. McCrone of Amesbury, Mass., conducting the services. The Odd Fellows' ritual was conducted at the house. The attendance was very large, the house being filled to its full capacity. There were many beautiful floral tributes. The Interment was in the Union Cemetery.

Ellsha W. Willard.

Mr. Elisha W. Willard died at his home in Middletown on Wednesday night, after a brief illness. Although to his ninety-tifth year. Mr. Willard was able to cast his vote at the late election. He was frequently seen in

In his counger days Mr. Williard was one of the well known business men of Chicago, being a banker of considerable repute. On the breaking out of the Civil War he furnished considerable sums of money for the fitting out of the Northern troops.

Since his rethement to 1875, he had made his residence on Miantonomi avenue just over the line in Middle town. He is survived by a daughter and two sons.

Mrs. Charles A Speacer.

Mrs Lydia King, widow of the late Charles A. Spencer, died at an early hour Friday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles A. Brackett. From her early youth she was a restdent of the Point, and was always valued as a good and helpful neighbor. She was the mother of several children of whom there are two surviving. Mrs. Brackett and Mrs. William H. Lee.

Miss Minnie Frazier, daughter of Mr and Mr. Joseph T. Frazier, and Mr. Ous Scott McNeil of Cambridge were married at the residence of the bride's parents Monday evening, the ceremony being performed by Rov. George Whitefield Mead.

Mr. H. McGinn, the wholesate lobster dealer of town, left Tuesday for a week's business trip to Digby, Yarmouth and

Halifax, N. S. The 155th annual communication of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., will be held next Monday night. seph B. Pike.

A storm door has been erected at the

School Committee

The regular monthly meeting of the school committee was held on Monday evening with all the members present except one. It was the last meeting of the year and considerable business was transacted.

The report of Superintendent Lut contained the following:

contained the following:

The total enrollment at the end of the four weeks ending November 23, 1904, was 3,660; the average tetonoring, 3,464; the average attending, 3,221; the percent of attendance, 92.9; the cases of tardiness, 469; and the cases of demissol, 69. In the Townsend Industrial School 1,689 pupils were enrolled.

The Board of Health has reported four cases of contagious disease since the last meeting of the board; of these two cases are due to diphtheria and two cases to scarlet fever.

The elementary evening schools have had twelve sessions. The total enrollment of men is 114, of women 44; the average attendance of men 38, of

the average attendance of men 38, of women 24.6. Since the first night five teachers have been employed. The average age of the pupils is 22 years. This indicates a praiseworthy desire to learn, and also shows the need of such extendance.

The mechanical drawing has been or-The mechanical drawing has been de-ganized in two divisions, on account of the numbers. If, however, there is in either division a seat due to ab-sence it may be it led by a member of the other class. The two classes have enrolled 45 mee, which number is more than the limit of the drawing tables. The bookkeeping class has en-rolled 20 with an average attendance of

The stenography and typewriting the stellography and types this class has had 43 applicants, but some of these evidently came because of curiosity, or with the expectation that these two subjects required little mental effort. On the opening night the age limit was drawn at 20 years and the accommodations now seem to ocean to the demands above this age. There are now 10 men and 13 women in the class. As the textbook in stenography must be taken home for study, and the accommodations now seem to be graphy must be taken home for study, it was necessary to ask for a deposit 10 enver the cost of the book, with the understanding that any pupil may keep this book or return it later in good condition. In the latter case the money will be refunded.

The new class in free-hand drawing has enrolled 18 men and women. Here is an excellent opportunity for the

has enrolled 18 men and women. Here is an excellent opportunity for the teachers and assistants to get further training which will be of great help every day, not only in the regular drawing of the schools, but it will also enable them to illustrate the daily work in other subjects. Few teachers yet realize how much our education is due to pictures, sketches and crude diagrams. diagrams.

The cooking class on Mondays has enrolled 12 women. As pupils of grades VI, VII, VIII and IX have had this training for 10 years, the class must depend on those who have not been in the public schools, and therefore it is not so large as desirable. If by chance hol so large as desirable. If by chance this paragraph meets the eye of the mistress of any Newport home, possibly a suggestion to the domestic may be in order, to the effect that in the evening schools is an excellent opportunity to make herself more expert with the effect schools. and therefore more valuable to the

ommunity.

The total receipts of the department to date are \$108,924.35, the expenditures for 11 months amount to \$107.417.47; balance on hand, \$1,506.85. The apparbalance on hand, \$1,508 \$5. The apparance needs explanation. This month we ought to receive from the state \$6,500,18, from the Rogers Fund \$1,000, and from tuition for the second term about \$400. The total of the balance and the accounts due will more than pay the salaries of December. The unexpected demand on the school funds for two new boilers will prevent the purchase of more fuel, but it is probable that all outstanding bills can be met.

The report of Truant Officer Tophum contained the following: Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers) 120; number of cases of triancy (public, e); perochial, 2),10; number out for illness and other causes, 110; number of different children traints, 9; number found not attending school, 7; number sent to public school, 3; number sent to parochial achools 4; number of regular certitiontes issued 1

I recommend the prosecution of Cor-nelius Sullivan, 2 Sharon court, for not attending school, according to law.

On recommendation of the flusnee committee it was voted to request the city council to transfer \$300 from the Townsend fund for equipment. The committee on teachers recommended the election of Miss Helen W. Thompson as clerk of the Rogers High School to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Stanhope, and she was elected at a salary of \$100 to start, maximu:n \$500.

A bill of \$43.39 from Henry Bull, Jr., for expenses incurred by him in connection with the condemnation and retransfer of the land on Central court. was referred to the committee on the new high school.

A petition from the teachers of the grammar grades asking that the schools of those grades close mornings at 11.30 In or, or to give them more time to eat dinner was laid on the table. It was however, voted to make the hours at the Industrial School, until February 3, from 9 to 12, instead of from 8.45 to to 12.15.

The salary of the truant officer was fixed at \$1200 and Theophilus Topham was re-elected. In order to get the work of taking the school census completed promptly two men were engaged to do the work at a compensation of \$50 each-Edward E. Taylor, Jr., and Jo-

On request of the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, the society was

given permission to use a room. In the Calvert building for lectures, and to incornorate a leaflet of the society into the physiology books in use in the schools. The committee decided, however, that it would not give its name in support of the lectures, as requested to

The report of the chairman, Dr. Barker, was read and was adopted as the report of the school committee to the eity conned.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

A. O'D. Taylor has reuted for William Andrews, the upper half of his house at No. 8 Ledyard place off Broadway to Atlen C. Smith, U. S. N. A. O'D. Taylor has reuted for Mrs.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Diffs. Margaret Openshaw upper half of her double bouse No I Martin street, corner of Prospect Hill street, to Thomas Smith, U. S. N. Wm. E. Brightman has routed for Dudley Newton his west cottage on the northerly side of Prospect Hill street, to J. A. Jacobs.

J. A. Jacobs.

Wm. E. Brightman has leased for David A. Patt his unfurnished cottage on the southerly side of Vernon avenue to Louis W. Hnatkowski.

The new building of Canonchet Lodge, No. 2439, I. O. O. F., on West Broadway and Caleb Earl streets was dedicated with appropriate exercises on Sunday last. There was a large crowd present and the ceremony was of a very interesting nature. The large hall was attractively decorated and the members of the lodge appeared in a new

Mrs. Sybil K. Hoffman, daughter of Mr. W. Watts Sherman, was married to Mr. Morrie Sellar in New York on Monday.

Mr George Russell, who has been critically ill with typhoid fever for several months, gains steadily and is now able to sit up.

Dr. Douglas P. A. Jacoby has returned from Allentown, Pa, where he was the guest of his mother.

Mr. William S. Lawton, who has been seriously ill, is improving.

Election of Officers.

Malbone Lodge, No. 93, N. B. O. P.

Malbone Logg, 100, 54, 16, 16, 0, 17, Warden—W. Fred Warden—Hudley E. Campbell.
Plast Warden—Hudley E. Campbell.
Plast Warden—Thomas P. Allen.
Secretary—Mrs. Margaret Cumpbell.
Finandal Secretary—Win. H. Boone.
Translare—Mrs. Elizabeth U. Goddard.
Chaplain—Mrs. Susan Goddard.
Guide—William A. Hildreili.
Guardino—Geo. II. Macomber.
Musical Director—U. H. Bloom.
Sentinel—Win. I. Goddard.
Truslees—Churles H. Guidard, Frank G.
Beott, Geo. H. Popple.
St. Andrews' Society.

St. Andrews' Society.

President—James McLeish,
Vice President—Hingh Miller,
Secretary—George Mickle,
Treisoure—James McLean,
Trustees—James Gratham, David McIntosh,
John Misson, Charles D. Siark, Hugh WilJamson.

Hamson. Chaplain—Hev. George Whitefield Mead, Ph. D. Physician—Alaxander J. Anderson, M. D. Coronet Council, No. 63, Royal Arcanum.

Rogent--4i. Monson Foote.
Whe Regent--Robert S. Burtlingame.
Ornfor-Freid M. Harmoett.
Secretary--homes W. Jangley.
Collector-Solon M. Taylor.
Trensurer--John P. Peetham.
Chaphin-Overton G. Langley.
Guido--Charles A. Kleinfelder.
Warden--C. Grunt Caswell.
Sentry--Josiali S. Bliss.
Past Regent--J. Irving Shepley.
Representatives to Grand Council.--J. Irving Shepley, J. Hurry Brown.
Atternate--Edwin H. Tilley, William H.
Young.

oung. Trustee for three years—James T. Wright. Division I, Ancient Order of Hibernians.

President—James J. Sullivan. Vice President—Charles Lovett. Recording Seuretury—John Hinke. Financial Seuretury—Michael J. Kelly. Treasure—Michael F. Kelley. Physician—Dr. E. V. Murphy.

Newport Camp, No. 7677, Modern Woodmen o America.

Venerable Consul-Francis G. Wilbur. Worthy Advisor-Ernest Banker-Nell McLennan. Banker—Nell Mellennan. Clerk-Charles S. Pucker. Escott—Jerumlah Duggan. Watchman—David Bopwood. Sentry—John Tedhor. Physicians—D. P. A. Jacoby, M. D., Henry Ecroyd, M. D. Union Lodge, No. 688, Knights of Honor.

Union Lodge, No. 688, Knights of tionor.
Dictutor—Henry I. Hass.
Vice Dictator—Samuel Spenrs.
Asst. Dictator—Thomas J. Ro ter.
Sitting Past Dictator—Walter Sherman.
Reporter—James Bardy.
Financial Reporter—Francis Stanhope,
Treasurer—Samuel H. UXX.
Chuplain—Anton Peters.
Guide--Peter F. Clark.
Guide--Peter F. Clark.
Guide--Peter F. Clark.
Sentinel—Jacon F. Hankon.
Trauces—Peter F. Clark, William S. Balley,
William P. Dennan.
Auditing Committee—Peter F. Clark, Anton Peters.

Newport Teat, Knights of Maccabees

Newport leat, Angais of meccaces.
Commander—George G, Wilson,
Lieutemant Commander—John McCarthy,
Recording Secretary—Charles S, Crandall,
Chepalin, Secretary—Charles S, Crandall,
Chepalin, Secretary—Charles S,
Maderat arms—Cart A, Gelb,
Forst Master of Gunder—Adolph Mayer,
Second Master of Gunder—Nelson Duby,
Sentinel—George Charke,
Picke.—Gardiner S, Ferrent,
Trustee for three years—Edward J, Diggles.

Class McLeod, No. 163,

Chorages Gruhum.
Tanist—Bonaid Shepard.
Chaplain—William Williamson.
Scentury—Alexander (Billes.
Financial Secretary—Alexander Booth, Jr.
Trensurer—Alexander J. Anderson.
Sentor Henchman—Hugh Molklo.
Sencial—Peter Breingen.
Wurder—Alexander Ullies, Jr.
Sentlein—John Gorie.
Physician—Alexander J. Anderson, M. D.

Charles E. Lawton Post, Women's Relief Corps.

Prosident—Jennie Sisson.
Sontor Vice Fresident—Eita Dunbar.
Juntor Vice Fresident—Eita Dunbar.
Juntor Vice Fresident—Eita Dunbar.
Chupith—Mary J. Dunbar.
Tessor — Hell John — Hell Lon.
Tessor — Hell Lon.

A ROMAN FIASCO,

The Colsonal Show That Was Planned by Symmuchus.

Symmachus, last of the great nobles. of Rome, who, blinded by tradition, thought to revive the glories of his beloved city by reviving its shame, graphically describes the auxieties of the preparations for one of these colossal shows, on which he is said to have spent what would be about £80,-000 of our money, - He began a year in advance. Horses, bears, hons, Horses, bears, hons, Scotch dogs, crocodiles, chariot drivers, hunters, actors and the best glad-fators were recruited from all parts. But when the time drew near nothing was ready. Only a few of the animals of hunger and futigue. The bears had not arrived and there was no news of the Hons. At the eleventh hour the crocodiles reached Rome, but they refused to cut and had to be killed all at once in order that they might not die of hunger. It was even worse with the gladiators who were intended to provide, as in all these beast shows, the crowning entertainment. Twenty-nine of the Saxon captives, whom Symmachus had chosen on account of the well known valor of their race, strangled one another in prison rather than fight to the death for the amusement of their conquerors. And Symmachus, with all his real elevation of mind, was moved to nothing but disgust by their sublime choice! Rome in her greatest days had gloried in these shows. How could a man be a patriot who set his face against customs which followed the Roman eagles round the world? How many times since then has patriotism been held to recuire the extinction of moral sense? Contemporary Review.

NOR AN DISTRUST.

One Simple Way by Which a Traveler May Disarm It.

The greatest obstacle to agreeable pedestriansm in Normandy is the proverbial Norman distrest. The Norman's distrest of the stringer takes the form of a comical sort of terror of being financially duped, cheated or swindled, not to say robbed-probably because he is himself perpetually engaged in financial duping.

If the tramper does not succeed in disarming by one means or another Norman distrust his tramping life in Normandy will be made a burden to him. Norman distrust can be disarmed, but it cannot be disarmed in an instant, a l'Americaine. It takes time to do it-the Norman is the last person in the world to stand and deliver-and there is no social device to be mentioned in the same breath with drinking for courteously consuming time.

If the tramper asks a simple ques-

tion at a farmhouse he cannot decently linger-not in Normandy-after his question is answered. If he makes a petty purchase in a store his situa-tion is only a trifle less awkward. since he is morally obliged to retire as soon as the transaction is completed. On the other hand, he has only to or der a drink-in this country of cider and apple sek every store and nearly every farmhouse sells liquor—to be entitled to sit at a table for as long as he wills it and to talk.-Booklovers' Magazine.

How Fishes Talk.

Fishes undoubtedly communicate with their fellows. Even if they cannot "talk," they have other means of communication that are better adapted to their needs. We know how readily fishes recognize their mates and how quickly brooding fishes repel intruders their own or other species. Something besides seeing them-perhaps some sense of which we have no conception—may do this. Many fishes communicate with their fellows by means of sounds produced through the medium of their air bladders, by grinding their teeth together and in various other ways.

The sense of touch is highly developed in many fishes and doubtless enables them to communicate. The sense of taste, located all over the skin in some fishes, in the fins in others, and the sense of smell, strongly developed. One storm in some forms of submarine life, also must be aids to communication.—St. Nicholas.

Landing in France.

A traveler in France in the early part of the nineteenth century describes his that if the high wind had bappened to landing at Boulogne by means of a turn his umbrella inside out a picture small boat as follows: "The boat rowed toward the nearest shore until it ran have found its way into half the comic aground, which happened in the midst papers of Europe, of the breakers. In an instant the boat was surrounded by a throng of women was surrounded by a throng of women up to their middles and over, who were there to carry us on shore. Not being fruits at once suggest their foreign aware of these maneuvers, we did not throw ourselves into the arms of these "currants" and Damascus of "damsen nymphs so readily as we might have done, whereby those who sat In the stern of the bont were deluged with sea spray."

Ready to Belleve It.

Sociable Native-1 suppose you know these sand dunes move? That one over there has traveled nearly a quarter of a mile since I've been living

Traveler (who had been detained six hours by a rallway washout)-Don't doubt it in the least. I can't imagine anything or anybody staying in this town that could possibly get away.-Chicago Tribune.

Physical Culture.

Crabshaw-Physical culture is great thing. I've been at it for ten years. Crawford—Why don't you start a class of your own? Crabshaw—I haven't the physique.—Town Topics.

Sentiment is a strong man's cone ment of what he feels, while sentimentality is a weak man's expression of what he doesn't feel.

Distressed. "Madam, will you officiate at our

church fair?" "Dear me, I never did a dishonesi thing in my life,"--Life.

Perhaps one reason people go into to church is that they don't have to go early to get a sent.-Atchison Globs.

THE ODOMETER.

It Was Known to Engineers of the

Alexandrian School. The odometer, an instrument for measuring distance traversed in a carriage, is no modern invention. first description of it is to be found in a fragment of a Greek treatise and was known to engineers of the Alex-

Passing to more modern days, we find that on Jan. 1, 1598, a book was published in Naremberg which professed to give a "succinct, detailed and positive explanation" of various systems of measurement by means of such an instrument. This "divider," as the author calls it, had a wheel had come, and these were half great which carried in its axle an indicator worked by the circular movement; at each turn a needle made a stroke.

which was transmitted to the dial. This odometer, divided into 100 equal parts, had a long hand and a short, like modern clocks, the latter moving one stroke as often as its big brother made a complete round of the

Another odometer, said to have been invented by Peter the Great, was shown at the Moscow polytechnic exhibition in 1872. It was called a "verst counter" and worked excellently.

WESTMINSTER HALL.

Its Bargaia Counters, State Trials and Coronation Banquets.

Westminster ball, whose old gray walls have seen coronation banquets and state trials, used to echo with the bargains driven at shops or stalls which at one time fringed its walls like a nt one time tringen its waits like a modern bazaar. These were kept by booksellers, toy dealers, sempstresses and milliners. The rents and profits went by right to the warden of the Fleet. An engraving of the busy scene was made by Mosely and prints taken therefrom by Gravelot before 1773 showing how.

In hall of Westminster, Sleek sempstress vends amidst the courts her ware.

In "Tom Brown's Amusements" (1770) we read: "We enter into a great hall where we were surprised to see in the same place men on one side with baubles and toys and on the other taken up with fear of judgment. In this shop are to be sold ribbons and gloves, towers, headdresses, etc. On the left hand we hear a nimble tongued painted sempstress with her charming treble invite you to buy some of her knick-knacks."-London Mail.

A PECULIAR COMPOUND.

Cryostase Thaws In the Cold and Freezes Under Heat,

According to a German medical journal, very anomalous is the conduct of a peculiar chemical compound known as "cryostuse." This consists of a mixture in equal parts of phenol, saponin and campbor, with a little turpentine oil.

This weird substance possesses the remarkable quality of becoming liquid, or we may say of "thawing," in the cold, and again becoming solid, or, as

it were, "freezing," when heated.

It is true that some other bodies—as, for instance, the white of an egg pos-sess a similar property of becoming solid, or coagulating, with heat, but in the case of these, when once the solidification has taken place, no degree of cold will restore them to the liquid state, whereas with cryostase the experiment can be repeated and the

process reversed any number of times. We have thus a substance which absolutely defies all rule and precedent, but of whose exceptional behavior no satisfactory explanation has as yet been given.

The Dreaded Artist.

The thought of possible cartoons can-not well be absent from the minds of men whom all the world knows. Mr. L. A. Tollemache, the author of "Talks With Mr. Gladstone," told-not in the book-a story which presents the statesman in an attitude not familiar in ordinary representations of the

One stormy day during one of Mr. Gladstone's visits to Biarritz he walked from his hotel to call on Mr. Tolle-mache, who was amazed to see that Mr. Gladstone came without an um-

Mr. Gladstone laughingly explained

Names of Fruits.

We have borrowed the word "gooseberry" from the French "groseille;" "apricot" is derived from Arable; "peach" from the French or the Italian, and "tomato" from the Mexican Aztec "tomotel," while the word "cauliflower" is almost comically close in its derivation from the Spanish "col-y-flor," cabbage and flower.

Quite the Reverse.

"I declare," remarked the arctic explorer, "it can burdly be said that you people 'live on the fat of the land." "That's so," replied the intelligent Eskimo. "We live on the fat of the

ea mostly-whale blubber and such

things."-Exchange. How, Indeed?

Mrs. H.—Her husband simply won't listen to her. H.—How the deuce does the lucky fellow manage it?—Hiustrated Bits.

Larvae and eggs of the mosquite pass through severe winters without harm.

Belated Weddings. The love of independence and the

freedom and pleasure of today make girls less and less anxious to marry before they are past five and twenty. Perhaps it is better that there should be that disinclination, for our modern life may fit a woman better to marry late than early.-Lady Jeune in London Opinion.

HATCHING BY HEAT.

The Principle of Incubation Has Boon

The ancient Egyptians from time immemorial have hatched large quantities of eggs by artificial warmth, applied through peculiar but simple

Ronnewaln, in 1777, was the first in more recent times to put the process upon a sound commercial footing. He communicated to the Acadamy of Sciences an interesting fact he had noticed upon the method chickens used to break their shells, and for some time before the revolution he furnished the Parislan markets with poultry at a time of the year when farmers eased to supply it.

His apparatus was founded upon the

principle of the circulation of hot water through a series of connected pipes, a novelty which was afterward anplied to the warming of buildings. Water saucers were placed in the egg drawers to keep up the necessary moisture, and twenty eggs were inserted daily for twenty days, when the first brood appeared. In 1825 D'Arcet obtained chickens by hatching eggs in the warm water baths of Vichy

Modern incubators are essentially water baths, with an automatic regu lator to keep the temperature to 40 degrees C.

MINERAL WOOL.

A Valuable Product From What Was Once Regarded as Waste.

Mineral wool is a soft substance consisting of a mass of very fine mineral fibers, which interlace one another in every direction and thus form an endless number of minute air cells. It is made quite simply, by directing a blast of steam against a stream of molten slag. Some of the best is made from blast furnace slag, an admirable illus tration of the value of what was once regarded as a waste product.

The stag is melted in a large cupola, and as it trickles out of the tap hole it meets a high pressure steam let which blows it in fleecy clouds into the storage room provided for it. The heavier wool naturally settles down first, while the lighter portions are blown further along by the force of the steam, and so the material naturally sorts itself.

Mineral wool is fireproof and may be used as a sound deadener between the floors of buildings; it also serves as a nonconducting covering for cold storage chambers and for pipes. For this last purpose the wool that is made from sandstone is best, for it contains no sulphur, which, when moisture is present, is a corroding agent,

THE BAGPIPES.

They Were Used by the Early Greeks, Romans and Egyptians.

Bagpipes, mentioned in Jeremiah xlvili, 36, "Mine heart shall sound for Mech library and the shall sound for the shall so the Moab like pipes; like pipes for the men of Kir-heres," and elsewhere in Scripture, were used also by the early Egyptians.

Both Greeks and Romans knew the instrument, for a coin of Nero shows upon one side the tibla utricularis, a bag with two reeds and nine pipes Procopius also, who wrote about 550 A. D., asserts that Roman soldiers sometimes marched to the sound of the hagpipes, and it is not impossible that they introduced them into the British Islands.

The earliest, more modern reference to them is in an Irish MS, of 1150, and an Irish illuminated MS, of 1300 deplets a plg playing on the bagpines. The Scottish highlanders were the first and only people to use the great war pipe, as the highland regiments still do, but, in spite of Sir Walter Scott's assertion, it is very doubtful whether they charged at Bannockburn to the "skirl" of the pipes.-London Answers.

The Wornout Old Man

When we become old we want to get off the streets. We always sympathize with the old men who have nothing to do, who are not wanted anywhere and who have no place to go. we become old and useless we want place of our own to go to, a place that is absolutely our own and that we can manage as we please. We hope it will be a little place where we can potter with fruits and flowers. vegetables and chickens, and keep busy. We don't want to opportunity to show neglect nor idle time in which to see visions of the grim monster. Old men who loiter about the streats, it always seems to us, make a mistake.-Atchison Globe

Nourishment.

A man is a very broad, omnivorous animal and needs a great variety of food, both mental and physical. matter what element we omit in his bill of fare there is a corresponding loss, omission or weakness in his life. You cannot get a full, complete man on half a bill of fare. You cannot nourish his body and starve his soul and expect him to be symmetrical, well balanced, poised. Nor can you starve his body and nourish his soul and expect him to be a glant on the physical as well as on the spiritual plane,-Suc-

Most Be Very Good.

Mant Be Very Good.

Jenny-Papa, cook must be very good. Papa-Why, my dear? JennyBecause in my lesson tast Sunday it said that the wicked shall not live out half their days, and cook says she has lived out all her life.

Plenty of Light.

Rev. Dr. Thumper-Does not married life seem brighter to you? Mrs. New-bride—It ought to. My wedding gifts included twenty-five lamps

Joy's recollection is no longer joy, while sorrow's memory is sorrow still. -Byron.

Insulting. "If old Skynner dosen't take back what he said to me this morning I'll be hanged if I'll work for him any

lneulting, was be?" "I should say so. He said he thought he could get along without me."-Philadelphia Ledger.

LIVING A LIE.

These People Who Dress or Live Beyand Their Means.

Dressing or living beyond one's means is nothing less than absolute dishonesty. If you are trying to do what you cannot afford to do, you are living a lie; if you are wearing clothes that you cannot afford, they are perpetual witnesses against you. They are labeled all over with rais-hood. If your jewelry, your carriages, your furs and your costly gowns tell me that you are rich when you live in a poverty strick-en home and when your mother is obliged to make all sorts of sacrifices to enable you to make this false dis-play, you lie just as surely as you would if you should try to deceive me by your words.

The consciousness of being well dressed and yet owing for it, of riding in carriages which one cannot afford or of patronizing expensive hotels and restaurants which one cannot by any stretch of imagination or sophistry afford, is destructive to self respect, to truth and honesty and to manhood and womanhood. You cannot afford to wear lies or eat lies any more than you can afford to tell lies.

There is only one possible result upon

character of falsehoods, whether acted or told, and that is perpetual deterioration and demoralization. No one can act a lie or live a tle without being dishonest. When a man sacrifices his honesty he loses the mainspring of his character, and he cannot be perfectly honest when he is lying by frequenting costly restaurants or hotels, by wear-ing expensive clothing or by extravagant living when he cannot afford it .-

HOBBIES ARE GOOD.

They Aid One in Forgetting Sorrow, and They Help Health.

How often does one hear the expres "Oh, that is So-and-so's hobby," spoken rather dispuragingly. It is the tendency of the average mind to regard a person who has a pronounced enthusiasm as a species of harmless lunatic, rather to be pitied. The truth of the matter is that any one who has any especial fud is greatly to be envied, as it probably provides more in-terest and amusement for its possessor than anything else. Any decided interest in life, whether it is dignified by the name of an occupation or is sim ply an enthusiasm or even mentioned slightingly as a fad, is eminently de-

"I have never seen a genuine collector that is not happy when he is allowed by circumstances to gratify his tastes," remarked a student of human nature, "and a bent in that direction should always be encouraged. It is a curious phase of our humanity that we will work diligently to make provision for our material needs when we are old and quite neglect to store up mental resources that will interest and amuse us until we are called hence.

Hobbies help one to forget sorrow and give us pleasure in the present. They are among the best things in life, promoters of health, peace and happiness .-- New York Mail.

Greek Sailors.

Sailors of the Grecian archipelago often equip trading schooners on a plan of profit sharing after the custom of New England whalers, and if their venture proves anything like a suc-cess they cannot easily be induced to take a berth in the merchant marine of the western nations. They detest subordination, but a chief cause of their preference for home enterprise is the difference of the night watch system. For a week or two a Greek sailor will watch all day and sleep all nightemergencies, of course, excented-then take his turn at night working and day sleeping. English, French and German captains would dismiss him to his hammock for four hours and then rout him out in the midst of his sweetest sleep. In wages there may be no great difference, but his expe-rience has convinced him that in the long run the long term plan can best be reconciled with perfect health.

The Gentlani Plant. Gentius, king of Illyrieum, the east ern boundary of the Adriatic, was taken prisoner by the Romans about a century and a half before the Christian era for encouraging pirates and certain plant was a very good tonic, and that plant has ever since been called gentianl, after him. This plant is generally supposed to have been the tall, coarse alpine, common in mountainous districts in central Europe, and known to botanists as G. lutea, a preparation of which is still in high repute as a medicine.

KEEPING WELL.

It is Better and More Economical Than Getting Well,

I have often been horrified by finding people at Carisbad or Marienbad or some other of these severe water cures who had come there simply on their own initiative and without any medical advice. This is really tam-pering with one's constitution.

I am coming to the conclusion in recent years that it is better to trust to air and to exercise than to waters for the renewal of the physical system. Since I have taken to golf I find so much improvement in my health that I no longer pine, as I used to do, for the water cure. But there again every man must judge for himself. If a man has too profound a love for the pleasures of the table it is almost a necessity for him to go to one of those places where the system seems to get a thoroughly complete washout.

But if a man be of moderate appetite and be able to keep himself well under control even when temptation is great, then he has no reason for going to Homburg or Carlebad or Marienbad. He had better seek good mountain air, play golf and keep out of doors.—London M. A. P.

In the Suburba "Here's a copy of the new table." "What's new about it?"

"The way it's folded."—Exche

THE FRENCH DINNER.

it is Not Guly a Mont, but an Muter-talement as Well,

Generally speaking, the table of the American is provided for the purpose of feeding; for the Frenchman it is for the purpose of refreshment, says Flora McDonald Thompson in Harper's Ba-

"It must nourish-yes, but of equal necessity it must please, please the mind also as the body—and there must be provided too, diversion and repose Thus is cooking an art with the French people, and a meal, whether of the rich man or of the poor peasant, is one of his finest ceremonies. The employees of Paris business houses are allowed from one to two hours for the midday meal, and it is an unwritten law of the French household that the servants shall have at least an hour for dejeuner and for dinner alike, during which time they are not to be called. except for grave reason, but are left free to seat themselves at table in the kitchen, where, even in very humble kitchens, they tuck their napkins under their chins and laugh and talk while eating and drinking, so enjoying a .egree of leisure nearly unknown among all classes of Americans.

"As a rule, the Paris business man takes his midday meal in the bosom of his family. This is deemed such an important feature of domestic economy that the whole scheme of living is adjusted to that end; and one finds families of wealth and social distinction hotsed throughout the business sections in order thus to make it possible that the hour or two allotted to dejeuner may be spent by the man in

ANIMALS WITH HANDS.

Kangaroos use their hands very read

How the Kangaroos Use Their Porefeet In Eating.

ily to hold food in and to put it into their mouths. As their fore legs are so short that they have to browse in a stooping position, they seem pleased when able to secure a large bunch of cabbage or other vegetable provender and to hold it in their hands to eat. Sometimes the young kangaroo, look-ing out of its mother's pouch, catches one or two of the leaves which the old one drops, and the pair may be seen each nibbling at the saiad held in their hands, one, so to speak, "one floor" above the other. The slow, deliberate clasping and unclasping of a clumeleon's feet look like the movements which the hands of a sleep walker might make were he trying to creep downstairs. The chameleon's are almost deformed hands, yet they have a superficial resemblance to the feet of parrots, which more than other birds use their feet for many of the purposes of a hand when feeding. To see many of the smaller rodents ground squirrels, prairie dogs and mar-mots-hold food, usually in both paws, is to learn a lesson in the dexterous use of hands without thumbs. Nothing more readily suggests the momentary impression that a pretty little monkey is "a man and a brother" than when he stretches out his neat little pulm, fingers and thumb, and, with all the movements proper to the civilized mode of greeting, insists on shaking hands

The Stormiest Region Known,

The waters of Cape Horn have never been unvisited by storms for more than a week or two at a stretch within the memory of man. Standing 'on the outpost of the world. Cape Horn is the meeting place of ocean currents of very different temperatures, from the ley cold waters of the antarctic drift to the warmth of the Brazilian and Peruvian return currents. prevailing winds are from the northwest and west, and these, coming from the warm regions of the Pacific condense into fogs which the sailors call "Cape Horn blankets" and which are the sure forerunners of storms. extremely low levels to which the glaciers of Tierra del Fuego descend, the perpetual congelation of the subsoil, the meeting of conflicting winds of very different temperatures, are all direct or indirect causes combining to make this the most constantly stormy

Pocket Mirrors For Men.

region of the world.

"Pocket mirrors for men?" repeated s wholesale notion man in response to an inquiry. "We sell hundreds of them every year. You will find them for sale on street corner stands and in some barber shops. I dan't know who bays them. I can't even say I ever saw a man use a pocket mirror. But I know they are in constant demand in the trade, You can buy a very good one, metal, for 10 or 15 cents retail. Oval shaped, flat mirrors for the vest pocket, made of celluloid, with a cover to protect the glass, cost 25 cents each."—New York Press.

A CURIOUS TREE.

due of Nature's Queer Products That Are Found in Africa.

The Welwitschla mirabilis is a wonder of the vegetable kingdom. It grows on the barren land of the western side of Africa, where rain is almost unknown and the only moisture is that from dews which fall at night. This plant was discovered in 1860 by Dr. Welwitsch, an eminent scientific traveler. The welwitschia is a tree which lives for many years, many specimens being estimated as more

than 100 years old.

Every year of its life increases its size, yet it never grows higher. Rising just above the ground this strange plant, looking like a rough round table regularly enlarges by adding concen tric layers to its circumference. The flat upper surface of the trunk is very hard and dark, resembling in color and texture the crust of an overbaked loaf, The trunk attains the size of from fourteen to eighteen feet in circumference, but is never more than a few

inches above the ground.

The welwitschia is remarkable in the fact that it never loses its first two leaves and never gets any more These leaves increase in size year after year until they attain the length of six or eight feet or more. They are flat and leathery and frequently split into numerous straps.

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for nearly fifteen years.

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sould not work, the pain was no great.
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shaps. My back ached so I could not
sleep. I had no appetite at all.

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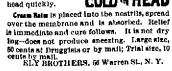
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A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

December 16, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.] HE battle of Nashville was not ended with the capture of Shy's hill by Thomas' troops on Dec. 16, for that event de-stroyed the Confederate left only. The atroyed the Confederate left only. The Confederate commander, General J. B. Hood had planted his line to defend fields rendered quite impassable by reshry's hill on the left and Overton's cent rains and above all the rapidly hill where the right of his army rasis. hill, where the right of his army rested in the position taken up during the night. General Thomas had been so far satisfied with the results of the in satisfies with the results of the fighting on the 15th, by which the Confederates were driven back at all points, that he made no new disposition of the bridges behind htm, making new difficulties for his nursuees. The confidence of the property of th troops, but decided to let them complete the work so well began the first day.

After the fall of Shy's hall and the destruction of the enemy's left Thomas

turned his mind toward a flanking movement to be made by General J. II. Wilson's cavalry in rear of-Hood's discupted left flank. Meanwhile the Federal skirmishers in front of Overton's bill pushed forward and reconnoitered the Confederate works at close view. One of the brigade commanders in the line confronting Overton's bill, Colonel Post, thought an assault on the hill, though costly, would carry the point. He was permitted to make the attempt, and General J. B. Steedman's second colored brigade, troops never before under fire, was ordered to advance on an opposite face of the work and make a feint in support of Post. Post's men moved at a run, but when within twenty paces of the parapet a concentrated fire of musketry and grape checked them. Colonel Post fell severely wounded, and the power of impact was lost by the scattering of the ranks. Thompson's colored soldiers became excited when the canister struck them and turned the feint into a headlong thate up to the parajet, where they, too, were limited back. This was the failure of the day on the Federal side, and half the losses of the whole field occurred there.

As soon as Shy's hill had been conquered and the lines adjoining gave a front tirned against the enemy section of the Tennesse way General Wood's men marched up dropped away in a state of wild disor-der, soon ending in a stampede.

Or mood's rettent,

oversight played into the hands of the
Confederates, A Federal pontoen

In covering the retreat Chalmer's di-vision of Forrest's cavalry corps maintained their fighting reputation. Gen-eral E. W. Rucker's brigade planted itself squarely across the Franklin pike, the main avenue of retreat, where Wilson's advance, led by Hatch, thundered down in pursuit soon after night came on. Rucker rode up and down the line outside the barriendes to direct and inspire his men. Turning back hastily to avoid some obstruction, he ran into the Tenth Tennessee (Federal), not discovering the mistake until surrounded. Colonel Spaiding of the Teuth demanded his aword, which Rucker offered him savagely, point first. Spalding parried and knocked the weapon out of Rucker's hand, who quickly wrenched away that of his autagonist. Spalding picked up Rucker's blade, but before the two could resume the duel Rucker's men began to shoot from belifnd the barricade, receiving an swer from Hatch's carbineers. Rucker's elbow was shattered by a ball, and he surrendered to Spalding. Meanwhile Forrest's other brigade had galloped back to selze bridges and crossroads on the routes of retreat. With their usual spirit his men held them until the infantry columns had re-crossed the Tennessee, not, however, as an army, but as a mob which had yielded up the glories earned in three years of fighting to Thomas on the heights of Nashville. And it cost but 400 Federal lives to save the city and destroy Hood.

Night was falling on the 16th when Thomas' victory over Hood was seen to be complete. A drenching rain set in and, with the darkness, added to the river above Hood's point of cross-the confusion in the Federal lines ing, when the post was becaused in the confusion in the Federal lines and, when the post was evacuated by which the converging as the troops Thomas' order in November. Swollen pressed forward upon the two roads by the constant rains, the tide tore the by which the Confederates were retreating. These roads were about two stream, where I load picked it up and better the confederate that the form of the constant rains. miles apart. Wilson's cavalry in carry-ing out the flank movement directed by train, which was delayed by the terri-Thomas earlier in the day had covered ble condition of the roads I the westerly road on Hood's left with Tennessee and Duck rivers. the westerly road on Hood's left with againesse and fack review. Even this bridge was disputed beretreating Confederates over to the Franklin pike on the east. Forcest's Confederate cavalry, acting as a rear guard for Hood, skillfully delayed the chanced to be cruising in the vicinity steamed toward it and would have ridadvance of Wilson's troopers toward the Franklin pike and by this means chabled the larger part of the retreatling army to escape capture. There was the guilboars backed away after a few ing army to escape capture. There was the gunboats backed away after a few barely a semblance of organization shots bad been fired at them. This was among the Confederates until they crossed the Huppeth river at Franklin, eral Hood. GEORGE L. KILMER. where they had suffered a bloody re-pulse on Nov. 30, and where, in fact es Thomas declared, the fate of Nashville was really decided.

When it was all over Hood confessed that he ought never to have adple understand. The bairbreadth, the ranced on Nashville after the experi-barleycom and the ell are the most ence at Franklin. He felt that it would common stumbling blocks and need exbe fatal to the morals of his army to planation. The table of measures says retreat southward from Franklin in that three barleycorns make one inch, the face of defeat. He knew that and so they do. When the standard Thomas was setting re-enforcements of measure were first established three and that he would be outnumbered at harleycorns, well dried, were taken Nashville, but thought his own men and laid end to end, three being underwould be better satisfied with total de- stood to make an luch in length. The would be better staished with total to second for the feet if it came on the beels of a second hairbreadth, now used indefinitely and conventionally for infinitesimal space.

Pederal division under General Johnson or crossed the Harpeth below the the foreign of Edward III. who estown, turning Hood's flank and forcing the little of or rather revised, the system to smeat his most described and the forcing the result of the force of the revised the system to smeat his most described and forcing the system to smeat his most described and forcing the system to smeat his most described and forcing the system to smeat his most described and forcing the system of the him to speed his march southward and tens of weights and measures in use in abandon his hospitul at Franklin, with his time.

A Little Nonsense.

"I hear your's goin' to have a com-in'-out party at your house tomorrer," "Yep; pap's done serving his time today."—Houston Post.

Bounder—What is this "Simple Life" one way to learn, and that is to begin at the bottom?"
Wrounder—It's the life a fellow leads when he plays the races.

Knicker—"Yes, Johnny, there is only one way to learn, and that is to begin at the bottom?"
Johnny—"How about swimming?"—New York Sun.

over 2,000 of his wounded who were unable to march. Fortunately for Hood, the Federals were not able to make rapid pursuit south of the Har-peth. Wilson's cavalry was entirely rising streams made it impossible for flunking columns to dash across coun-

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

had often been marched over by both armies and was decoded of supplies for both men and horses. The forage bags and haversacks were empty, and the march could not continue until the supply trains came forward from Nashville. A heavy rain which set in on the second night of the pursuit turned to a violent snowsterm on the next night, and General Thomas ordered the cavalry corps to remain in bivouse. The experience proved how difficult it is to really wipe out an army even after it has been defented by overwhelming numbers unless it is actually surrounded.

The delay of Wilson's corps was a godsend to Hood, who marched steadily on and put his army across Duck river at Columbia, three days' good march from Nashville. The bridges at Columbia, which Thomas had refrain-ed from destroying a month before, thinking that he would need them in the pursuit of Hood, to which he had looked forward confidently, Hood used for the transit of his army and wagons and then destroyed, making a second check upon Federal pursuit. Furthermore, he reorganized his shattered infantry into brigades to be in a could tion to light if pressed too close. As each of the reorganized brigades mustered only 500 men, half the maximum size for a single regiment, it was o dent that the once proud Army of the Tennessee was about as badly battered us an army can well be and yet keep

At the crossing of the Tennessee riv-Overton's hill unopposed, and the Confederate army from left to right of Hood's retreat, another Federate



A DUEL ON THE LINE OF BATTLE. bridge had been left at Dreatur, on the river above Hood's point of crossble condition of the roads between the

There are two or three standards of measurement which appear in the tubles, but which comparatively few peoto buffet the pursuing enemy, but a laid side by side equaling one barley-Federal division under General Johnson crossed the Harneth bolometric.

"You say your boy can't learn to spell. What are you going to do with him?"

"I'll give him his choice between be coming a stenographer or a sign paint-er."—Cleveland Dealer.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT, The Stately Shaft Causes the Bouth of Thousands of Birds.

Though every one in Washington is acquainted with the monument by sight at least, few are aware that the stately shaft causes the death of thousands of birds every fall as they mi-grate southward for the winter. The birds fly by night against the shaft in great numbers and are killed or stunned, when they drop to the ground, where they are found always on the north side of the structure. In order to realize the mortality thus caused among the feathered tribe it may be stated that one man in this city secured over 400 dead birds in one night. As the birds thus secured include a number of wild ducks and other game birds it is not unusual for persons to stay around the monument all night during the migrating senson. In addition to these food seekers there are the ornithologists from the Smithsoulan institution who come to seeme specimens. And then there are the cuts, which gather in considerable numbers, whose nocturnal sight and quick movements enable them to seize a bird aimost the instant it falls to the ground and make off with their oThe variety in species of the birds

that are found around the monument hors de combat is surprising," observed a man who has on several occasions waited around the manument of nights in order to secure specimens for purposes of taxidermy. "There is, for instance, the beautiful bluebird, whose color is as delicate as that of a flower, with which most persons in this city are totally unacquainted. This bird, with others of fine plumage which are to be found in our vicinity, is timorous and retiring, while the ubiquitous sparrow, the yellow breasted warbler and the catbird are prominently seen, A considerable proportion of the monu-ment's victims are swallows, these birds flying close together. A large number, too, are 'birds of passage,' merely flying through Washington from far removed docalities on their way south. The birds seem to be attracted in some strange way by the ghostly looking shaft. Perhaps they imagine it is an opening instead of a barrier, or it may be that anything lighter than the surrounding night atmosphere tempts them. All down the river the lighthouses offer deadly obstacles, or, rather, attractions, to the migrating birds, many thousands of which are destroyed every season in this way."-Washington Post,

The Language of Moles.

You may smile, but there is such a thing. Remember that the old witches and necromancers of bygone days placed the utmost value on the presence of moles, and according to their location was their significance.

Some people are distressed at pos-sessing these "heauty spots" and em-ploy every means to be rid of them. but in most instances they portend good luck to the owner, particularly when round and rather large.

A mole on the left eyebrow or temple foretells that the person will frequently be near the best of luck, but by some mischance he will be prevented from securing it. On the right temple and eyebraw a mole signifies wealth and a happy marriage.

A mole on the nose means success

in business, while one on either cheek denotes that the person will not attain any great fame or fortune.

One on the chin foretells good fortune and friends; on the lip, that the owner is an epicture, and on the throat, prosperity through marriage.

Violent death is portended by one

on the neek or at the corner of the ere.

A large mole on the left hip indicates much good fortune.-McCall's Maga-

The Chinese Hotel flug.

A book on China contains the follow-ing account of a mandarin's toilet: "A Chinaman always sleeps with his clothes on—that is, he removes the outer garments and, having undone the waistland, anklets, collar and so on, retires to rest in his linen. The first thing on getting up is to clean his teeth, which is usually a long and noisy op-eration. In order to do this he takes a large mug, a silver tongue scraper, a brush and often a bit of willow twig and goes out into the courtyard to complete this part of his toilet. One of the bandmaids has already filled the hasin with warm water and brought 'the rag.' Often and often have I enjoyed the luxury of the 'hotel rag' at Chinese inns. This rag is a purely Chinese institution and consists of an old disheloth dipped in boiling The mandarin rubs his bead water. face, neck and hands with the family rag, ties his drawers at the ankles bliches hisself up generally, puts on a pair of silk leggings and a long robe, and his undress tollet is complete.

Get the number of hours from mid night, divide by two, and point the hour at the sun so that the shadow of a match or lead pencil falls directly across the center of the watch. Twelve o'clock will be north; 6, south; 9, west, and 3, east. Suppose it is 9 n. m. The number of hours from midnight is 9; one half is 41/2. Point 4:30 at the sun so the shadow of a match or lead pencil falls across the center of watch, and 12 is north; 6, south; 3, east, and 9, west. Suppose it is 6 p. m. number of hours from midnight is 18; one-half, 9. Point 9 at sun, and 12 is north; 6, south; 2, east, and 9, west.

Also, when the sun is bidden on a cloudy day, take a lead pencil or stick that is well sharpened and place it on

the thumb nail. By looking closely you will see a faint shadow, which will give you a very good idea of the direction of the sur and may be useful to one lost on a cloudy day. Homemade Floor Wax.

Buy lumps of beeswax, cut it in thin elices, put in a deep jar and cover with turpentine; put it in a warm place to sonk. The wax and turpentine when mixed should be about as thick as lard; in winter it gets hard, but a little more turpentine added is all that it requires, and if the floors are rubbed with a waxed cloth every few weeks they are kept in good condition.

REIGN OF THE DINOSAUR.

his Ending Was Almost Simultaneous the World Over.

Never in the whole history of the world as we now know it have there been such remarkable land scenes as were presented when the reign of the titanic reptile, the dinosaur, was at its climax. It, was also the prevailing life picture of England, Germany, South America and India. We can imagine herds of these creatures from lifty to eighty feet in length, with limbs and gait analogous to those of gigantic elephants, but with bodies extending through the long, flexible and tapering necks into the diminutive heads and reaching back into the equally long and still more tapering tails. The four or five varieties which existed together were each fitted to some special mode of life, some living more exclusively on hand, others for longer periods in the water. The competition for existence was

not only with the great carnivorous dinosans, but with other kinds of herbivorous dinosaurs (the iguano-donts), which had much smaller bodies to sustain and a much superior tooth mechanism for the taking of food. The cutting off of this giant dino-saur dynasty was nearly if not quite simultaneous the world over. The ex-

planation which is deducible from similar catastrophes to other large types of animals is that a very large frame, with a limited and specialized set of teeth fitted only to certain special food, is a dangerous combination of characters. Such a monster organism is no longer adaptable. Any serious change of conditions which would tend to eliminate the special food would also eliminate these great animals as a nec essary consequence.

There is an entirely different class of explanations, however, to be cousidered, which are consistent both with the continued fitness of structure of the glant dinosaurs themselves and with the survival of their especial food—such, for example, as the introduction of a new enemy more deadly even than the great carnivorous dinosaurs. Among such theories the most ingenious is that of the late Professo Cope, who suggested that some of the small, inoffensive and inconspicuous forms of jurassic mammals of the size of the shrew and the hedgeling contracted the bubit of seeking out the nests of these dinosaurs, gnawing through the shells of their eggs and thus destroying the young. The appearance or evolution of any egg de-stroying animals, whether reptiles or mammals, which could attack this **gre**at race at such a defenseless point would be rapidly followed by its extinction. Century.

Largest Flower In the World. The raffesia is a strange plant. It grows in Sumatra and derives its name from Sir Stamford Ratiles, gov ernor of Sumutra ut one time, und friend, Dr. Arnold, a naturalist. They were the first white men to discover the wonderful plant. It is said to be the largest and most magnificent flow-er in the world. It is composed of five roundish petals, each a foot across and of a brick red color, covered with numerous Irregular rellowish white swellings. The petals surround a cup nearly a foot wide, the margin of which bears the stamens.

This cup is filled with a fleshy disk,

the upper surface of which is every where covered with projections like miniature cow's horns. The cup when free from its contents would hold about twelve plats of water. The flower weighs fifteen pounds. It is very thick, the petals being three It is quarters of an inch in thickness. With Its beauty one is led to expect sweet-ness, but its odor is that of tainted beef, and Dr. Arnold supposed that even the files were deceived by the smell and were depositing their eggs in the thick disk, taking it for a piece of carrion.

Ysaye as He Played.

Arthur Symons thus describes the great violinist Ysaye as he appeared while playing his instrument: "Then the 'Kreutzer Sonata' (began, and 1 looked at Ysaye as he stood, an almost shapeless mass of flesh, holding the violin between his fat fingers and looking vaguely into the air. He put the violin to his shoulder. The face had been like a mass of clay waiting the sculptor's thumb. As the music came an invisible touch seemed to pass over it, the heavy mouth and the violin, but the eyelids and the eyebrows began to move, as if the eyes saw the sound and were drawing it in luxuriously with a kind of sleeping ecstasy, as one draws in perfume out of a flower. Then, in that instant, a beauty which had never been in the world came into the world; a new thing was created, lived, died, having revealed itself to all those who were capable of receiving it."

Peacocks' feathers have been handed down to us from the ancient days of mythology as emblematical of treachery, evil and misfortune. The origin of this strange superstition is founded upon the following classical story Osiris, king of Egypt, upon starting on his Indian expedition, left his queen, Isis, regent, with Argus, his minister, as her chief adviser. Argus with his hundred eyes, or rather his spies, soon made himself so formidable and powerful that he seized the queen regent, shut her up in a strong castle and proclaimed bimself king of Egypt. Mercury was sent against him with a strong army, took him captive and cut of his head, whereupon Juno metamorphosed him into a peacock and set his spies in his tail. From this legend and the various additions made to it from time to time the belief has arisen that it is unlucky to have peacocks' feathers inside a house.

All the More Annoying,

"But his statement about you is a tissue of malicious lies, is it not?" "No; it's a very substantial combina-tion of malicious lies, with a tissue of malicious truth."—Philadelphia Ledger,

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grandsons?"
"Let be grandfather be the clever one of the trlo. In most of the ather cases the young folk have been samarter than the old people upon whom they played their jokes. Let's reversa it."

The next morning he came to my office with sketches for half a dozen series, and with the name "Foxy Grandpa" in his head. The success of the series in the New York Herald was hishantaneous, for who has not heard of "Foxy Grandpa" and "Bunny".

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No man in this country will be more missed by the people generally than the late Jonathan A. Sisson of Portamouth.

Saturday, December 17. 1904.

The Providence Journal owes the State of Tennessee an apology for locating that blatherskite, Gov. Vardaman of Mussissippi within its borders.

A statistician has discovered that only one of every 105 glasses of whiskey sold in New York is good. There are mand people who envy his capacity.

The police are conducting an active crusade against those who sell eightettes to boys. This week three arrests of dealers have been made and fines were imposed.

The N. Y., N. H., & H. R. R. Co. are getting possession of all the electric lines in Connecticut that parallel that road. President Mellen keeps a sharp eye to the future. The people of Kentucky are suffer-

ing from a prolonged drouth. As distilieries are obliged to close owing to the scarcity of water, it will be seen that the situation is very serious. The time is drawing near when the

city officers for another year will have to be chosen. Thus far the elements are very quiet. After Christmas, things will get more lively. John D. Rockefeller has given \$2,-000,000 and \$3,000,000 to the Chicago

University for the building of a new school for engineering at the University. And yet Lawson calls him a rascal. Well, perhaps they both are. It is expected that work will be be-

gun on the great tunnel under College Hill in Providence early in the spring. It will take several years to complete it but when completed it will be of immense value to the New Haven road. The rest of the Massachusetts cities

held their elections last Tuesday. There was very little change from former years. The Democrats took everything in eight in Boston, even going to jail for some of their candidates. The candidate for alderman who received the largest number of votes has been in jail for two months. In Fall River the Democrate captured the mayor; most of the other cities went Republican. Ali the cities but two voted for license, Verily Massachusetts does not intend to go dry this year.

New Yorkers may properly enough be pleased with the smallness of the number of ballots that on the official count were thrown out as defective. But it is not altogether apparent whether the fact is due to the superior intelligence of the voters or the greater common sense of the counters.—Providence Journal.

It is due to neither. The simplified system of voting where one mark votes the entire straight ticket is what has enabled New Yorkers to vote more intelligently. Let's try the system in

Gov. Garvin is still spending the State's money to pay for the Democratic watchers who kept their eyes on the State Returning Board to see that his Excellency was not counted out, or rather to see if there was not some way by which he could be counted in. The three onlookers got \$400 of the taxpayers' money for less than a week's service. Pretty good pay that, but the question naturally arises, why should the taxpayers be compelled to foot the bills to pay for watching Gov. Garvin's private interests? His Excellency is a great reformer.

The chief executive of Rhode Island is allowed by law to draw on the State treasury to the extend of \$3,000. It was the intention and expectation when this law was passed that this sum should be used only to pay the expenses of the Governor at public functions and on occasions where the State should be represented by either the chief executive or some party appointed by him. But Governor Garvin contrary to the practice of his predecessors claims the right to use this. fund as he pleases for either public or private service. That being the case he might as well take what is left, which isu't much, to pay for his winter's

Jold by Voting Machines.

Charles H. Keep, one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, says that the people of Buffalo knew who had been elected President at a quarter before six, on their way to dinner on the fateful Tuesday evening. At that time newspapers on the street showed that the city had given Beoggeth a whitely newspapers on the street showed that the city had given Roosevelt a plurality of 10,000, as the voting machines told as soon as the booths were closed at 5 o'clock. This majority was so unprecedented and unexpected that no intelligent observer could any longer doubt that a tidal wave had set in. The year before, when the state virtually tied between Coler and Odell, the Democrats had carried Buffalo by 1100. Mr. Keep, dining with the Republican Democrats had carried Buffalo by 1100. Mr. Keep, dining with the Republican leader the night before election, found him hopeful of a 5000 Rosevelt lead in the city. When the returns showed actually about 10,000, it seemed certain that New York had gone Republican and with it necessarily the country.—New York Evening Post.

But we in Rhode Island did not know who was elected Congressman for three weeks after election. Thanks to the beauties of this foreign system of voting.

Juo Great Crops.

The world's wheat baryest is collugted at 2,810,218,750 bushels as compared with 8,060,812,250 to 1908, a falling off of 244,598,500 bushels. There is a decline of 201,000,000 bushels in Europe, of \$1,000,000 in America and 21,-000,000 in Oceanica, partially offset by gains of 58,000,000 to Asia and of 2,800,-000 in Africa. The world's wheat crop in 1901 was 2,820,838,614, so that the crop of 1904 is almost exactly the same as that of three years ago.

With wheat selling in New York 25 cents a bushel higher than it did a year ago, American wheat growers are profiting by this condition even though their own supply is less. The higher price more than compensates for the reduced yield, and hence the farmers of the west are prosperous and happy.

High prices for any product of the soil usually leads to an increased acreage for next season. Every farmer naturally desires to make more money next year and turns more of his land into the product which is paying so well. But the recent government report shows that there has been a faling off of 1.6 per cent, in winter wheat acreage, so that this rule has not worked this year. Not only is the winter wheat acreage less, but the crop itself is threatened by a prolouged drought. The thing most engerly defired now in the wheat region is a heavy

In the south the planters are struggling with a different proposition, namely, a crop which is, from their standpoint, though not for the consumer, too large. The convention held to consider the boil weevil pest which destroys cotton also talked about the "market weevil" which the plauters silege destroys prices. So the temper of the convention was in favor of trying to hold cotton back for higher prices, a method sometimes successfully accomplished in manufacturing industries, but a big task to put through in the case of a great crop. But while in spite of boll weevil the United States has raised a crop of over 12,000,000 bales, it is interesting to note that a statistician of the agricultural department declares that it would take as much as 42,000,000 bales adequately to clothe the whole world, or three times the world's present consumption, and so from this viewpoint consumption with proper development should increase more rapidly than the

Friendly Relations.

Secretary Taft's misson to Pauama has resulted in a complete settlement of the differences with the new republic. An agreement entered into with President Amador is embodied in an executive order signed by the Secretary which in effect turns over the customs receipts of the new terminus ports of the canal to the government of Panama, by prohibiting the entry there of importations of goods other than supplies for the construction of the canal, articles in transit, and coal and oil for sale to seagoing vessels. Раз ины адгесь to reduce her tariff from 15 to 10 per cent. ad valorem, with the exception of a few articles, and to reduce her consular fees and port charges to 60 per cent, of those now imposed. There is to be free trade between the canal zone and the republie and reciprocal freedom of entry to vessels of the two countries. Panama is to reduce her rate of postage to 2 cents and to furnish all stamps for use in the canal zone as well as in the republic, and the zone authorities are to purchase stamps from the republic at 40 per cent of their face value. In a public address in Panama Secretary Taft won his audience by admitting that his order putting the Dingley tariff rates in force between the canal zone and the republi : was a mistake.

Work for Congress.

Whatever disposition shall be made of the business before it, Congress will have an active time in the session just begun. The calendars of both houses are already crowded and new measures prisoner was driven into an alley in may be looked for with each succeeding day. It will scarcely be possible for Congress, even with the best intentions, to do more than a part of the work before it, and some of the legislative propositions already suggested will have to go over to another session, not to mention the matter of the tariff revision. The Senate will have ready for action by it several arbitration treaties, some of which have been already signed, while others will be concluded before long. The latest conventions involving the arbitration principle are one with Great Britain, which is believed to be already far advancedand one with Spain, over a preliminary draft of which Secretary Hay and the Spanish minister have been engaged this week.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Rhode Island State Grange was held at East Providence this week with a large attendance. The annual reports showed the order as a whole to be in a flourishing condition and some of the subordinate granges have made substantial gains in membership.

The marriage of Miss Lillian Susan Fitts Jeter, daughter of Pastor and Mrs. Henry N. Jeter, to Rev. Taylor Marion Davis, S. T. B., will take place at the Shiloh Baptist Church at noon on Saturday, December 24. Mr. and Mrs. Davis will reside at South Media, Pa.

The firm of Acker, Merrill & Condit is advertising some genuine bargains in supplies for Christman,

A JAIL OCCUPANT

Mrs Chadwick Has No Idea of Furnishing Bail

If WOULD REACH \$100,000

Charged With Aiding Bank Officers to Commit Fraud and Conspiring Against Unl.ed States -- People Unsympathetic

Cleveland, Dec. 45 .- Five times indicted by the United States government at the exact minute her train rolled into the station, Mrs. Cussie L. Chadwick came home to Cleveland. She was greeted with feers, hoots and bisses by the crowds that gathered in the depot when her train arrived, and howled at by hundreds gathered in front of the tederal building.

The last sound that reached her from the outside world, as she passed into the stuffy office of Sheriff Barry in the county juil, was the hoot of derision from the people massed in front of the doorway. She made so attempt to give bail and after a brief stop in the office of the clerk of the United States court, was taken to jail. She is held in cell 14 in the woman's department of the jail and her palatial residence on Euclid avenue, of which the furnishings alone are valued at \$200,000, is occupied by her maid.

Her courage held to the last, but her body failed her and when she had mounted the three flights of stairs leading to the tier of cells where she is to remain she collapsed utterly and fainted. Breathless, pale and staggering, she was barely able to reach a chair, as the steel door of the woman's

corridor awung open to receive her.

She mank feebly into a chair, her head fell backward, and but for the marshals she would have rolled to the floor. Water was quickly brought to her, and in a few seconds she revived, and was again a woman of business. Her first request was that her lawyer, Sheldon Q. Kerruish, be sent for, and she was soon engaged in a conference with bim concerning her defense.

There is small chance that she will

be able to leave the jail before her trial. There are now seven indict-ments against her—five additional charges having been laid against her in the federal court yesterday afternoon. It would require urety to the amount of at least \$100 000 to give her freedom. She has herself no idea of giving bail and will remain in jait.

Mrs. Chadwick's train was scheduled to arrive at 11:10 in the morning, but it was three hours later before it reached Cleveland. The delay of the train served but one purpose—that of in-ereasing the crowd of the curious at the depot. Almost with every mirrite the crowd grew in size until the patience and effectiveness of the police was severely taxed.

When the train finally rolled into the station there was a rush from the further end of the iron fence that kept the crowd of curious from the tracks. This mob had broken through the police, swarmed over the fence and through the gate upon the tracks, so that when the train came to a standstill there was about 1000 persons about the cars.

After the train had been emptied of its passengers, Marshal Chandler stepped abourd the "Aida" and made his way to the drawing room, where he was introduced to Mrs. Chadwick. Preceded by Emil Chadwick and Freda Swenson, the nurse, the party made its way to the platform and thence through the dense crowds to a carriage

in waiting.

Mrs. Chadwick was recognized by the crowd and there was a spontaneous outburst of jeers, whistles, and shouts of coarse epithets. Shouts of "Here's the notes," and "Where's the money" greefed Mrs. Chadwick upon her appearance, and as the viciousness of the mob dawned upon her, she seemed to grow faint, and wavered as though shout to fall. It seemed that but for the deputy marshals supporting her, she must utterly collapse.

The shouts and cries were taken up and passed along all the way to the the rear of the federal building. There was much delay here, the narrow passageway being blocked by coal wagons. After consuming about 20 minutes in going a distance of about twice as many feet, the prisoner was taken to the marshal's office on the fifth floor on the freight elevator,

Repeated attempts on the part of the police to stop the outbursts of the mob were futile. It was apparent that the degree of excitement consequent upon the arrival of Mrs. Chadwick had been under-estimated

The federal grand jury returned the indictments against Mrs. Clindwick, President Beckwith and Cashier Spear of the Citizens' Nutional bank of Ober-lin, at the exact minute that Mrs. Chadwick's train rolled into the depot in this city.

The federal indictments against Mrs

Chadwick are five in number, three of them charging her with alding and betting officers of a national bank to defraud the institution, and two with conspiring against the United States. Of the four indictments against Beckwith and Spear, two charge misseppli-ention of the funds of a national bank, one of conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States and one certitring checks when no funds were on

Injured Werse Than Suspected Newport, Me., Dec. 16.—Harry Hughes, age 24, umatried, brakeman of a Maine Central freight, was killed by being caught between cars while his train was shifting here. He was apparently not so badly injured at first and boarded the train unassisted. He became rapidlys worse, however, and died in the caboose on the way to Bangor before medical aid could be secured.

Machington Matters.

Some Important Laxislation will have to go over to the Next Session because of Lack of Time-Federal Inspection of Railroads -Soldiers' Trousers cause Trouble-

(Prom Gur Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 32, 1904.
The chief interest in Washington the pant week has been the work of Congress, what it will do and what it cannot do for the want of time. A committee of Republican Benators has held a meeting and decided that general legislation for this season of Congress must be coning and decided that general legislation for this session of Congress must be confined to the citatehood and Philippine bills. If this resolution is maintained many pet schemes will go over until next December, including the bills for the proposed new apportionment of Representatives on account of Southern disfranchisement; and the Cooper-Quarles bill which would give the Interstate Commerce Commission power to regulate railroad rates and fares. The President claims the sole responseibility for having recommended this enlargement of the powers of the Commislargement of the powers of the Commission. A hearing upon this bill began yesterday. The representatives of the Shippers Association, a strong Western organization, were present and in favor of the bill. Mr. Heppurn and in favor of the bill. and in avoir of the bit. All. Reports remarked that so angust a body as the Supreme Court had decided that it could not pass upon the reasonableness of a rate fixed for the future. The inference was that the Internate Commission could not do what the Supreme Court example. Court cannot.

Court cannot.

If Congress approves of, the President's recommendation for a Federal inspection service of all railway reling stock, to ascertain if it is provided with the best brakes, and if they are in working order, it is pointed out that the inspectors will have to examine 1,500,000 freight cars, 90,000 passenger cars and 43,000 engines. This would give employment to a vast number of men and cause some traveling. So, too, if there ployment to a vast number of men and cause some traveling. So, too, if there is going to be a Federal inquiry into accidents where there has been a loss of life, there must be, at the present rate of slaughter, some 8,000 inquests annually. Add to this inspection for the proposed block service, and a small army of men will be required to keep the railroads safe and sound. But as many great railroads have Senators in Congress these proposition will hardly be enacted into laws immediately, although it is certain that the people approve of their spirit.

although it is certain that the people approve of their spirit.

After a brief session the Senate adjourned on the 7th until the 12th. It is announced that the holiday recess will begin on the 19th and last until the 5th of January. The Philippine government bill will come up in the Senate for a vote on the 16th. From the fact that Senator Platt of New York, and Representatives Crumpacker of Indiana and Morrell of Penn's have each introduced bills into Congress for the reduction of representation from each introduced bills into Congress for the reduction of representation from the Southern States, in proportion to the disfranchisement of male citizens 21 years of age, it is apparent that a determined effort will be to effect such an arrangement. Long and bitter op-position may be expected, and if it threatens to hinder needed legislation, the whole matter must go over to the next Congress. Thus far the President has taken no part in the agilation, and has taken no part in the agitation, and has taken no part in the agitation, and efforts to draw him out have failed. The Senate agrees with the House that it will be wise to keep the appropriations down to the lowest practicable rate. Senator Allison foresees that means must be provided for the protection of the reserve fund after the first of next July. Conditions are such, he remarks, that conservative appropriations should be made for new battleships, river and harher improvements, and should be made for new battleships, river and harder improvements, and multiple buildings.

river and hartor improvements, and public buldnings.
Legislation for the week has been confined to the Legislative Appropriation bill, which includes provisions for the Judiciary, the White House, a number of the departments, Congress and the Library. The bill makes a phamphlet of 155 pages, filled with a catalogue of the items for salaries and sundry expenses. It passed the Houselast night being cut down largely. While it was being considered Thursday, the causal attack was made upon the Civil Service Commission, with excilement on both sides of the House, and the opposition was strong enough excit/ment on both sides of the House, and the opposition was strong enough to defeat a proposition was strong enough to defeat a proposition to defeat a proposition of difference the salary of the Secretary of the Commission. The Cougressional library was up for criticiam, as being a very costly institution and not at all economically conducted as it might be. One of the nems for the library is \$80,000 for the purchase of more books and the traveling expenses of the gentlemen who go shroad to buy them. The Library is already crowded with books, some 70,000 having been added the past year, and the building large and magnificant as it is, has acquired the reputation of being to small. The whole appropriation for the Library aggregates \$590,000, said to be the largest sum given to any said to be the largest sum given to any similar institution in the world.

Next week when Secretary Taft returns from Panama, he will, at the request of the President, take up the case turns from Panama, he will, at the request of the President, take up the case of the widows and dependents of soldier in Philadelphia, who for many years have been making soldiers'uniforms, but are now deprived of the work by contractors. An exhaustive study of the whole question is desired. The Quartermaster General is in favor of the contractors, but the President would gladly give the work to the poor women if the statutes allow him to do so. The contractors bid to make the kersey trousers worn by the soldiers for thirty seven and one-half cents a pair. The women used to get 75 cents for the same work. It appears that out of 60,000 garments made last year by the seamstresses only 12 were rejected, while a much larger per cent of the contract work was rejected upon the first examination.

The President is contemplating a trip South in the spring provided he decides it is not necessary to call an extra session of Congress to consider the tariff, which how seems hardly probable. He wishes to visit Roswell, Ga, the home of his mother; to attend the reunion of his old Rough Rider regiment at San Antonio, Texas, and to hopes to stop over at Louisville, Ky, and dine with the Chamber of Commerce.

A Swede has been fined \$15 and costs for carrying a concealed weapon, as the result of a fracas with a revolver on West Broadway last Saturday night.

Col. and Mrs. Addison Thomas have gone to New York and Washington for the winter.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES. Itohing, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Files. Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter of low long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest. 30c. If your druggist bann't it send 30c. in stamps and it will be forwarded post-paid by Paris Medi-cine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

HEALTH

Most Important

In buying food-articles, you must consider several things: Economy, Results, Easy Handling, Reliability; but the most important is Health.

Health means everything. In clothes, furniture, etc., if the buyer gets a poor or imitation article, the only harm is loss of money. In buying food-articles, if imitations are supplied, there is a loss of money, and probably an injury to health -which is beyond price.

Remember these facts when buying baking powder.

ROYAL **BAKING POWDER**

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A board of officers consisting of Major David Price of Fort Greble, Captain Harrison Hall and Lieutenaut M. R. Ross of Fort Adams has been appointed to investigate the accident at Fort Wetherill last week.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take I.AXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tab-lets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. 11-28-1y

For Sale.

A small farm or country place, on Aquid-neck avenue, comprising a seven-room cot-tage, with up-to-date improvements, indud-ing hot air heat; also two or three acres of laud, with a large number of fruit trees, and with stable and other buildings. For full particulars inquire of

SIMEON HAZARD.

40 BROADWAY.

COTTAGE FOR RENT, Close to Touro Street.

An 8-room cottage with modern improvenients, heating, &c. \$80 monthly.

THAMES STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE. An excellent property on Thannes street, not far from the Parade. Yielde almost 7 per cent. net income. Will sell for \$15,000. A good opportunity for an investment.

COTTAGE AND STABLE ON BROAD-WAY. For sale at \$5,25ii. Particulars on ap-plication to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

Real Estate Agent, 182 Bellevue Avenue.

Deaths.

In this city, 16th inst., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Brackett, Lydia King, widow of the late Charles A. Spencer, aged

widow of the late Charies A. Spender, aged 78 years.
Funeral services at 102 Touro street at 12.50 on Sunday, 18th Inst. Relatives and Friends are respectfully invited to utend.
In this city, Dec. 14, E. W. Willard, in his Sith year.
In this city, Dec. 15, Richmond B. Shepley at his late residence, 600 Thames street.
In this city, 12th Inst., Patrick Waters, of 26 Callender avenue, aged 77 years.
In this city, 12th Inst., Helen Marguret, daughter of Patrick H. and Haunah Coffey, aged 8 years and 7 days.
In this city, 9th Inst., at his residence, 21 Connection street, Arthur W. Andrews, aged 31 years.

Connection street, Arthur W. Addrews, asch. 31 years.
In New Bedford, 10th inst., Ida May,daugher of Caroline B. and the late Samuel A. Peukham, aged 27 years and Himontha.
In Fail River, 13th inst., Mrs. Eliza A. Lincoln, in her 52d year.
In Povidence, 12th inst., Sarah Manchester wife of George H. Puddock, aged 76; 10th inst., William Smith, aged 70.



CURE

SICK

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York, had Fil had been final frice

The Navy Department announces that the percentage of work done on the battleship Rhode Island on December 1 was 75.1. It is hoped that the new vessel will go into commission next November.

Hunting and Fishing in the South.

The Southern Railway have just issued their annual book containing full information for the sportsman desiring the best deer, bear, qualt, sulpe and duck shooting in the South. You can secure a copy by calling at their Boston office, or have one mailed to your address by sending four cents postage to Geo. C. Daniels, N. E. P. A., 228 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

WEEKLY ALMANAÇ.

Acw Moon, 6th day, 10h, 46m, evening First Quarter, 14th day, 5th 7m., evening, Full Moon, 22d day, 1h. Im., evening, Last Quarter, 25th day, 10h, 46m., Inwring.

C. H. Wrightington,

Mr. Wrightington makes a specialty of BUYING, SEILLING AND LEASING resicuted in Newport, Middletown, Postsmouth and Jancestown, and alway- has some valuable building sites and farm properties on his books, which can be obtained on very favorable terms. Particular attention is paid to the collection of reals and care of property for out of town owners. MIRTIGAGES are negotiated at a favorable rate of interest. FIRE INSUBANCE policies placed on alkinds of insurable risks, at lowest rates, in strong compunies. AL50 commissioner of deeds for New York and Massachusetts.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Main Office No. 94 Brondway, Newport, R. I. Long Distant Telephone, No. 770.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

Tiverton, R. I. December 1, 1964.—12-1-4w.

Newport National Bank.

THE STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House Tuesday, January 10, 1995, at 3 o'clock P. M. H. C. STEVENS, Crahier. 12-10



BOOTS & SHOES, 214 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

IN BOILING WATER WARSHIP SKIPPED

Three Men Perished on Battleship Massachusetts

TRAPPED IN FIRE RÖOM

Washer on Botler Which Had Recently Been Thoroughly Tested Gave Way - Heroic Lieutenant Badly Scalded

Philadelphia, Dec. 16 .- Caught in a trap and helpless to save themselves, three men lost their lives and four others, including Lieutenant William Cote, were terribly scalded by a rush of steam and boiling water in the tire room of the battleship Massachusetts, lying at the League Island navy yard. The dead are: Edward Bud, married, boilermaker and civilian; Andrew Hamilton, married, boilermaker and civilian; Charles Ritzel, boilermaker's helper

and civilian.

The accident was caused by the giving way of a gasket, or rubber washer, on a boiler on the starboard side of the

ship.
The Massachusetts has been at the navy yard for some time undergoing extensive repairs, particularly to the boilers and machinery. Although Cap-min Taussig and his complement of officers and men are aboard the ship, the Massachusetts is virtually in charge of the authorities of the navy yard. The boiler on which the accident oc-curred had recently been cleaned and thoroughly tested, and the bollermakers were at work on another boller.

Without warning the gasket be-tween the boiler plats and the boiler head gave way and a terrific rush of steam and hot water occurred. The doors of the fire room were closed at the time of the accident occurred and the only avenue of escape was a safety ladder. Only one man, Bramlet, a ship's fireman, thought of the ladder and he escaped without a scar.

Few of those on the upper decks

knew what had happened until the steam came rushing up from below.

The work of rescue was prompt and to this promptness those who escaped death owe their thanks. The first to enter the fire hole was Lieutenant Cole. Without hesitating at becoming scalded by the hot water and steam, he en-tered quickly and dragged the men from the place to the door, where they were taken in charge by others. Bub and Hamilton were dead when found and Ritzel died a few minutes after being taken on deck.

Whether the gasket was defective or whether it had been carelessly put in place remains for the official court of inquiry to determine. It is said the boiler had been thoroughly overhauled and tested under a tremendous pressure of steam. At the time of the accidat the steam pressure was only sufficient to run the ship's heating plant.

The accident will cause little or no delay in preparing the battleship for

Admiral Dickens, commandant of the League Island navy yard, after a pre-liminary report had been made to him, named a board of inquiry. The board met immediately, but deferred making an inspection of the fire room until the deputy of the coroner of Philadelphia had made his investigation.

Thinks Statesman Underpaid

Washington, Dec. 13.—Senator Stew-art has introduced a bill to fix presidential and congressional salaries. It proposes to raise the salary of the president to \$200,000 a year; the vice president and speaker of the house of representatives to \$20,000 each, and each senator, representative and delegate to \$10.000. It is provided that the bill shall take effect March 4, 1909.

Countess Under the Ban

Dresden, Dec. 15,-The divorced wife of the King of Saxony, now known as Countess Montignoze, has sent a request to the king that she be allowed to give Christmas presents to ber five children. There is not the slightest probability of acquiescence. The display or sale of Countess Montignoze's picture has been forhidden by the Dresden prefecture.

Quarryman Loses Both Hands

Milford, N. H., Dec. 14.—By an explosion at Kittredge Ledge, three men were injured. They had put a heavy charge of powder in the ground, and upon its failure to explode hauled it up. The blast had hardly reached the surface when it exploded. Harry Bishop's hands were so badly manufed that it was necessary to amputate them.

In Interest of Pure Food

Washington, Dec. 14.-The chemistry hivision of the department of agr.eni-ture has issued a circular directing that hereafter all canned goods artificially colored or dyed must be so marked. Manufactured food products in which glucose has been used instead of sugar must also bear upon the label a statement to that effect.

Giris' Assailant Insane

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 13 .-- Marshall Bean, who is alleged to have attacked several girls in Lowell a few months ago, throwing one from a bridge into the river, was declared insane in the superior court here and sentenced to the Bridgewater insane asylum.

Morton Continues in Cabinet Washington, Dec. 13.—President Roosevelt announces that Secretary Morton, at his earnest request, has conented to remain in the oablnet after March 4, as secretary of the navy.

A Stroke of Bod Luck New Haven, Dec. 14.-The new armory, erected at a cost of \$15,000 by troop A. C. N. G., was totally destroyed by fire last night just as the finishing touches of the painter's brush to to be applied. The fire started in the front of the building, where a large amount of paints and olls was stored, an overheated stove, it is believed, eausing the combustion.

Sevastopel the Only One That **Escaped Destruction**

RUSSIAN FLEET SMASHED

Japanese Can New Place Their Vessels In Dock-Streets of Port Arthur Deserted .- Much Damage Wrought

Headquarters of the Third Japanese Army, via Fusan, Dec. 15.-The battleship Sevestopol, the only Russian warship that escaped destruction, being docked when the other vessels were sunk after the Japanese captured 203-Metre hill, escaped from the dock and harbor last night and is now anchored under a protecting mountain. Some torpedo craft are also outside of the

The tremendous price in life paid by the Japanese for the espture of 203-Metre hill has been redeemed by the atter destruction of the Russian fleet. The Japanese fleet will now go into

The commander of the naval guns everlooking Fort Arthur, reporting at 10 o'clock Tuesday night, says: "Today's bombardment was principally di-rected against the arsenal and torpedo atorehouse at Tiger's Tail peninsula and the vessels anchored in that vicin-The storehouse was set on fire and burned-in about an hour. About aix shells struck the shops and three vessels used for various purposes were destroyed. One took fire and sank. The bombardment of buildings caused serious damage. The result of the indirect bombardment of the Savastopol has not been ascertained, owing to the inclement weather."

The Japanese are working their advance on the shores of Pigeon bay on comparatively level ground against the Tai Yankow, Idzchan and Antzeshan forts. The approaches to the fortifica-tions are easy, but the forts are enormously strong, and the near approach will be all the more difficult, as sapping of trenches will have to be done through frozen ground.

The naval guns mounted on 203-Metre bill will be able to cover the advance of infantry against any of the western forts.

Grangers Are Flourishing Greenfield, Mass., Dec. 14.-At the State Grange convention the various reports submitted showed the association to be in a most flourishing condition. There are now 175 granges in the state, with a membership of 18,250. The association owns property valued at more than \$100,000. The state treasurer has on hand \$7722. It was re-ported that a gratifying increase in the grange incurance husiness had been made during the year, the amount now being \$517,252.

Smaggled Goods on Crutset

Newport News, Va., Dec. 16.-Customs officers at Old Point have selzed on board the United States cruiser San Francisco a rich store of smuggled goods, including silks, cigars, china and ostrich feathers. The value of the goods seized cannot be ascertained, the officials declining to discuss the matter further than to admit that the confiscation was made. The seizure was effected just before the San Francisco sailed for Norfolk.

Insugural Parade Plans

Washington, Dec. 13.—President Roosevelt's guard of honor in the Inaugural parade on March 4 will be a squadron of about 50 picked men from his old regiment of Rough Riders-the First United States volunteer cavalry. It is the wish of the president that no other members of the Rough Riders than those selected by Colonel Brodie take part in the parade.

Dowle Seales With Creators Chicago, Dec. 14.—Zion City has paid the final lustaiment on the big debt which a year ago involved it in sensational bankruptév proceedings and threatened to wreck the gigantic enter-prise established by John A. Dowie. Checks have been sent out in payment of the final 40 percent, approximately

\$140,000 of the original indebtedness of more than \$400,000.

Belmont Heads Civic Federation New York, Dec. 16.-August Belmont was last night elected president of the National Civic Federation to succeed the late Senator Hanna. The election took place at the dinner of the National Civic Federation, which was attended by 270 members of the federation. Samuel Compers acted as toastmuster.

Rockhill to Succeed Conger

Washington, Dec. 13.-Mr. Conger, American minister to China, will be offered the American ambassadorship to Mexico. In any event, W. W. Rockhill, chief of the bureau of American republics, it is said, will succeed Conger at Pekin.

Earl Grey Reaches Ottows Ottawa, Dec. 14.-Earl Grey, Can-

ada's new governor general, and party, received a hearty welcome on reaching here from Halifax. The mayor and aldermen of Ottawa presented Earl Grey with an address of welcome.

Record For Overland Wireless Kansas City, Dec. 16.-Wireless tele-

graph messages were sent from Kansas City to Cleveland, 725 miles, without relaying. This is said to be the long est distance overland ever covered.

No Taxes Far Ten Years Woonsocket, R. I., Dec. 16.—Charles Tiberghien and brother of France will erect a \$500,000 plant in this city for the manufacture of fine worsteds, exemption from taxation for tan years having been granted by the city council. The exemption from taxation was offered in order to induce the enterprise to locate

SPECIAL

HOLIDAY SALE!

Commencing Saturday, December 17th, and continuing to and including New Year's Eve, December 31st.

TWO WEEKS OF

Money Saving Values.

From Producer to You Means Money in Your Pocket.

Everything at New York Prices.

Specials Way Below Anything Offered.

SUGAR

COFFEE

FLOUR

JELLY

PRESERVES

CANNED GOODS.

STRING BEANS.

CORN.

LIMA BEANS.

TOMATOES.

FRUITS.

P_ACHES.

CHERRIES.

SUCCOTASH.

PEARS.

DEVILED HAM,

TOMATOES IN GLASS.

Noreca Black, 3 lb, cans, 2 caus

Diamond Back, 3 caus for Solid packed; caus chock full of l'omatoes(not soup or slush).

Flickinger's 14 lb. caus, 2 cans for To clean out all we have left.

Assorted varieties.

Holly, Lemon Cling, 2 cans New goods in heavy syrup.

for Regular price, 35c. each.
Romain, 21b. Red, 2 cans for
Regular price, 25c. each.
PEAS.

Livingston, 2 lb., 3 cans for Regular price 12 c. each.

Monocacy, 2 lb., 2 caus for Regular price, 15c, a cau,

Paterson, 24 lb. caus, 2 for Regular price, 25c. a can. SAUER KRAUT.

Libby's, 3 lb cans, 2 cans for

Libby's small cans, 5 cans for An eye-opener on price.

Amcehat stewed, per jar Regular price, 35c.

Willett's, 2 lb. cans, 3 for Cheap at 15c. each.

Monocacy, 3 cans for Best trade in the country.

Sinclaire, 3 cans for Another bargain.

Orion, 5 lbs. jars, each

PINEAPPLE, 5 lbs. Granulated Sugar Only δ pounds to one purchaser and only with other goods. Ameehat 1 ib., sliced, per can Regular price, 15c. In heavy syrup. RAISINS. Special Blend, 3 lts. for The biggest value ever offered to the people of Newport. 4 Crown Loose Raisins, 3 lbs. for New goods. Elegant quality. Seeded, 1 lb. packages, each 25c Amcehat, § bbl., (24 1-2 lbe.) bage Finest quality Spring wheat flour. PRUNES CURRANTS. Loose, cleaned, 3 lbs. for Fancy, 1 lb. cartons, each New stock, 80 to 15. 4 lbs. for CITRON. 250 Fine quality.

MINCE MEAT Fancy Glace, per lb. 18e LEMON PEEL. Fine quality, regular price, \$1.00 Amcebat, 18 oz. jam each Regular price, 30c. The finest quality in the United States. Fancy Glace, per lb 14c 200 ORANGE PEEL. Fancy Glace, per lb 14e NUTS Gordon & Dilworth's 18 oz. tumblers, Assorted Jellies, to close out, each Regular price, 35c.
Gordon & Dilworth's 10 oz. tumblers, Assorted Jellies, to close out Regular price, 25c. Such prices never heard of. Assorted, per lb. 15c FIGS. 220 Fine quality, per lb. Regular price, 20c. ib. baskets, finest quality Regular price, 25c. 150 17c PICKLES. A few of Miss North's Assorted Varieties, in pluts, each Gordon & Dilworth's 1-2 pint, 30t Gordon & Diwortn's 1-2 µm, Assorted Fruits, per jar Any variety you may select. Gordon & Dilworth's pint, As-sorted Fruits, per jar Any variety you may select. Gordon & Dilworth's quarts, per iar While they last. 18c CHOCOLATE. Baker's Genuine, per 1b **32**c 35c COCOA. Baker's Genuine, ½ lb. cans, each 20c Any variety you may select. Make your selection while the variety is large. Regular price ou ‡ pints 30c., on pints, 50c. and 70c., on quarts, 85c., while they last at cut prices. Special prices on other lines of these goods. Call and see them. BAKING POWDER.

Royal, I lb. cans, each Amcehat, i lb. cans, each Gustanteed equal to any on the market. PLUM PUDDING. Amcehat, 1 lb. cans, each Amcehat, 2 lb. cans, each The finest in the United States. Asparagus, Eagle, 21 lb. cans, Our guarantee with every can. Ungraded. Fine quality and worth 35. CRACKERS Uneeds Biscuits, per package, Only with other goods, and not over 6 packages to one pur-chaser. Nabisco, per package
"Nuff eaid." PAPER TABLE DECORATIONS.

We have just added the most complete line of Lace Paper, Paper Doylies, Chop Hoiders, Paper Cases (for Ice Cream) Favors, etc., ever offered the people of Newport.

We invite your inspection.

OLIVES. Amcehat, stuffed, per bottle Little fellows, but line quality.

GELATINE. Amcehat, Shredded, per package, 1 package makes 4 pints jelly. PERFUMERY.

Special Holiday Packages, at Special Newport Prices. We import our own Perfumes. It will pay you to examine our line before buying.

CHILI SAUCE.

Amechat, Pints, per bottle
The finest quality in the United
States. Try a bottle, RYE WHISKEY.

(Something for the Geutlemen). Special Old Rye, 1 quart demi-joins, fancy package of the gen-nine "Old Stuff," each Regular price, \$1.25. Has age, is mellow; and fine quality.

CIGARS. Something more for the gentiemen.
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Under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly passed at the Jannary Session 1898 amending the charter of this bank NOTICE is hereby given that in July next this bank will pay in dividends upon all deposits of two thousand dollars or less at the rate of 4 per ceut. per annum and upon all in the excess of two thousand dollars at the rate of 3 1-2 per cent. per annum.

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Newpart R. I., April 22d, 1904—3-14-10w

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GREAT BARGAIN SALE FROM NOW ON, TO GIVE ALL A CHANCE TO BUY A

A Hat for the Holidays. TRIMMED HATS, \$1.50 UP. UNTRIMMED HATS, 10c., 19c., 39c., 48c., Choice Line.

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Pateres la Weather.

Nature apparently has no mysteries which she keeps from the veteran. Thomas C. Dennis of West Springfield Mass., who is attaining fame for his wonderful reliability as a weather prophet. Unlike the average mortal he understands nature's moods and tensos and has for years watched the maneuvers of the capricious dame from his seat in his engine cab. This human barometer is hierally weather-wise in the true-t sense of the word and instantly comprehends nature's own storm and fair weather signais.

Mr. Dennis is not a weather fanatic and does not base his fealurist one on the breast bone of the goese or the appearance of a proverbial woodernek on Candlemas day, but goes to the fountain head and reads the astronomical and atmospherical conditions.

Moreover, he differs from most weather prophets hasmuch as he jesiou-ty pands or secrets about the methods of

Moreover, he differs from most weather prophets basinath as he jeafousty guards to secrets about the methods of reading the heavens and the sum of the zodiac.

Prophet Dennis fully explains the system and gives a set of rules to follow enabling the most inexperienced to read with the sum e degree of area rocy if at characterizes his own prognostications.

Mr. Dennis I as never made a mistake in his weather forceasts and by his tulimate friends is deemed infaidble. He has forefold the coming of the storm king and successive cold blasts from Labrador with such accuracy that the prophecies by the weather torreau are discredited by western Mass chusetts people in comparison with his weather reports. Thomas C Dennis was born n V o ces

Thomas C Dann is wasborn 'n '' o cester, April 15, 1845. His father was an e-gineer on the Ruthand, N Y, N H & H and N Y & N E-railroads. Mr. Dennis is an engineer binneaft and has been employed by the Boston & Albany railroad for 33 years. His has been a renarkable family of locomotive engineers owing to the fact that four of the Dennis "boys" are drivers of the tron steed.

four of the Dennis moneys are directed of the Iron steed.

When Mr. Dennis ran on the main line he had a large territory in which to observe the phenomena of the heavens, but since he has run "the switcher" in the yard his vista has been necessarily restricted and it is sometimes with difficulty that he is

sometimes with difficulty that he is able to see the horizon.

He is always craning his neck, however, for an opportunity to get a glimpse of every ominous streak that defaces the blue tinged sky.

He said: "Back when I was a boy I was always witching the moon and stars. In 1866 I overheard a white-haired farmer, who was a weather prophet of much ability, say, "This is Nov. 20. The wind is in the northwest." The granger wet his finger, held it aloft to unke sure which way the wind was blowing and exclaimed, 'I yow, we're going to have a cold winter.'

ter.!

"I'll admit," said Mr. Dennis, "that I have been fortunate in all my predictions, but I realize that I may get left sometime in view of the fact that the seasons are changing so and the calendar date on which I base my calculations may be changed also seriously affecting my methods of reckoning.

From the forecasts I made on Nov. 20 I feel perfectly safe in predicting an open winter for 1904 and 1905," said the prophet.

His principal guide for making the forecast of the weather for the coming winter is as follows: "Whatever direction the wind comes from on Nov 20 white is a solution of the wind comes from on Nov 20 it will blow from that point of the compass for the most of the 40 days to come. If the air current emanates from south of the equator it will be a mild open winter and if the wind is blowing north of the equator the season will be cold."

The air current on Nov. 20 was south at 2 p. m. and southwest at 9 p. m., therefore Mr. Dennis is sanguine that we will have a mild and open winter. "Skeptics often ask me," he said, "how I know that the wind is north or conth at the equator, and I tell them

"how I know that the wind is north or south at the equator, and I tell them that if the previding or general wind is north here, why of course it will be north at the equator, etc.

"An explanation from me may be necessary as to what is meant by a mild and open winter. The snow comes and goes rapidly in open winters. A tag fall of snow might occur in January and be practically all gone inside of a few days. We may expect the average fall of snow for an open winter, but are likely to have more rain than snow. On the whole the approaching winter will be more like that of two winters ago than the terrible frigid winters ago than the terrible frigid winter we had last year. We are, howswer, almost certain to have some big showsforms.

"Showfalls are schedul d for Dec. 8

and 10. A snowstorm accompanied by high winds will descend on us Dec. 16. "Clear and cold weather is predicted for the remainder of December until the last day, when the conjunction of the moon and Mars, Mercury and the sun will again make trouble and give

us rising temperature and show flurries.
"On Nov. 20, 1903, the wind came
from the northeast and I issued my
am ual statement to the effect that we were to have an unusually severe winwere to have an unusually severe win-ter, and every body who passed the win-ter in New England is willing to testi-fy to the truth of my prophecy.

"I said then that the indications for the winter were that the weather would

the winter were that the weather would be the coldest for many years. I also sail that we should have about six feet of snow and the first time the river froze over it would remain frozen until after March 1. We had within five mehes of six feet of snow.

'I for her stated that if the sun shone at most one fath? It would continued.

at rooth on Feb. 2 it would continue cold until March 16 and, without boaring, mey say I was right again.

During 32 of the 40 days following

Nov. 20 iast year, the wind came from the north and the thermometers broke

records f.r frigidity.

On Nov. 20 Mr. Dennis took the weather record from the U. S. armory as to the direction of the wind at 7 n.

m., 2 and 9 p. m. From conditions in these records be made his predictions for 1904 and 1905. The rules which prophet Dennis here-

with gives are simple and direct, have never failed in his case and may be

never failed in his case and may be availed of by a tyro.

"If there is a narrow streak of light shooting up from the sun at sunrise or sunset, it indicates a cold wave. Of course it is not always possible to set the time when it will appear, but it is certain that there is a cold wave advanced.

vancing.
"If there is a balo around the sun at "If there is a balo around the sun at 10 a. m. the indications are that the wind will be in northeast, with a cold rain or snow the next day. The storm's seventy may be determined to a great degree by the depth of the halo. "If you see a long narrow streak of clouds in the northeast, near the horizon with clear sky under it and no other clouds visible anywhere, the indi-

cations are that the wind will be in the

cations are that the wind will be in the southeast with rising temperature and rain within 48 hours.

"Caiculations for the winter may be based upon Nov. 20, and for the summer on the prevailing weather in the mouth of March. The amount of snow that falls in March governs our summers. Twenty or more inches of snow will result in a hot summer. Anything over that has no effect.

"We may have had a warm summer due to the fact that we had, "we had not summer due to the fact that we had, "we had so the summer for the fact what has been a splendid summer for the farmers, and they have raised corn, tomatdes and cucumbers in abundance.

"The snow that falls after March 1

"The snow that falls after M arch 1 contains more magnesia than all the snow that falls for the rest of the year. It is commonly called "poor man's in amne," and fertilizes the ground to a great docree. great degree.

The Era of Good Feeling.

(New Orleans Picayune.)

(New Orleans Picayune.)
What was known as the Era of Good Feeling in American politics was the state of things existing after the close of the war of 1812-15 with England.
New England, which had no agricultural wealth and had not then developed manufacturing industries to any extent, had suffered more than any other part of the Union because her occanicarrying finde and fisheries had been interally destroyed by that war. Here ships were laid up in blockaded portaor were captured by the enemy when they yentured to sea, and so heavily did the destructive influence of the war fall on the old Puritan states they held a condestrictive inherices the war an on-the old Puritan states they held a con-vention at Hartford and threatened secession from the Union, and they were only stopped from taking serious action by the closing soon after the meeting of the convention of the war that had been the cause of their dis-

that had been the cause of their dis-salf-faction.

President Madison's second adminis-tration closed in 1817, two years after the re-establishing of peace, and New England had begun to regain some measure of its prosperity. The old Al-exander Hamilton Federal'st Party, which New England had largely sup-ported , had gone to pieces, leaving the Jefferson democracy, which went by the name of republican, in full possession of the political power of the country, so that there was no special political issue to divide the people upon party or sec-tional lines. It was under such cir-cumstances that James Monroe was elected to the presidential office with elected to the presidential office with scarcely my opposition, serving from 1817 to 1825. At the election of 1824 four candidates

At the election of 1824 four candiontes were put up for the presidency—Jackson, of Tennessee; Adams, of Massachuselts; Crawford, of Georgia, and Clay, of Kentucky. The voting failed to secure any decisive result, and the election was thrown into the house of representatives with the outcome that John Quincy Adams was made neestlent.

Adams was made president.
The interregarm of parties soon came
to an end with the rise of the national to an end with the rise of the national republican, or whig party, which raised the flag of high protection for American manufactures and demanded the establishing of a United States bank and other centralizing propositions that were chiefly adopted in New England and middle states, which had begun to make considerable progress in manufacturing while the question of slavery had come to be a sectional issue.

It is difficult to see how the present can be called an era of good feeling. One party, after a very hot campaign, has been overwhelmingly beaten, and yet there has has been no canceling nor

has been overwhelmingly beaten, and yet there has has been no canceling nor obliteration of lesses. They are as sharply defined as ever, but it is more than likely that many self-seeking persons will desert the democratic party and go over to the victors, where there are all the official plander and patronage. But, nevertheless, the doctrines of democracy remain, as they always will be, immortal.

be, immortal.

As for the south, its plain policy is to attend strictly to its own business and devote itself to getting rich by the development of its extraordinary material resources. With the increase of wealth and population the south will regain its political power and be as great as ever. be, immortal.

English as She is Wrote.

Colonel Phil Thompson tells of the Colonel Phill Thompson tells of the trials experienced by a friend of his who recently acquired a new stenographer. The dear little thing is a trifle weak in orthography, but Thompson's friend has been loath to call her down in view of the fact that she tries so hard to please. He is too high hearted to discharge the girl, for she needs the money; so he corrects the spelling himself. Recently, however, he was forced to

Recently, however, he was forced to call her attention to the fact that in a letter of some seventy-five words, she had committed eight errors among which was "fourty."

"My my!"

exclaimed the friend My my!

"My, my?" exclaimed the Iriend.
"This won't do, you know; I can't stand for forty spelt this way!"
The willing worker looked over his shoulder at the offending word, Gracious?" she exclaimed "how careless of me! I left out the 'gh,' didn't I?"

Much the Same Thing.

"Well, ho, here!" ejaculated honest old Farmer Bentbacker, in the midst of his reading. "Here is an item which says that there are many strange crea-tures in the 200" tures in the 200.

What does it mean by the 200?" in

quired his wife.

"Now, that's what puzzles me: but I guesatis a new division of the old 400, prob'ty half of 'em that think they are better than the other half. Still it's are better than the other half. Still it's sorter rough to refer to 'em as—But, shucks! I read it wrong; the print is kinder dim—it rays 'Zoo,' Instead of '200,' Oh, well,lookin' at it in some ways, I d'know as I made such an enormous mistake in the first place, after all."—Puck.

A Modern Family.

"Where Edvehe?" "She's up to her studio hand-paintin' snow shovel." "Where's Gladys?"

"In the library writin' po'try."
"Where's Clarice?"

"She's in the parlor playing the plan-

ner."
"Where's Gwendiline?"
"where's Gwendiline?" "Up in her boudoir curlin' her hair."

"And where's ma?"
"Maw? Oh, maw's down in the kitchen gettin' dinner for the bunch."

Pidelity to Work.

The late Provost Pepper, of the University of Pennsylvania, a tremendous worker, near the close of his life, once put down (in a manuscript not formally published), as a guide for binned, the following reflections:

CARE OF HUNAN MACHINERY.

CARE OF HUNAN MACHINERY.

"Many can do with less than eight or even seven hours of sleep, while working hard, provided they recognize the increased risk; that while running their engine they take more scrupulous care with every part of the machinery. Machine must be perfect; fuel ditto; everything must be sacrificed to the one point of keeping the machinery running thus: Subjection of carnel, emotional excesses; certainty that no weak spots exist; diet, especially too much eating, too fast eating; stimufants, tobacco, open air exercise; cool-headed, almost callous, critical analysis of one's self, one's rensat ins and effect of work on the system; clear knowledge of danger lines; results, avoidance of transgressing, and immediate summons at right time."

SINGLENESS OF PURPOSE.

These men are men of self-restraint. These then are mon of self-restraint. They are like rivers having dams, keeping their waters back, in order that the floods may be used more effectively. They are free from entangling allumers. They are not men of one, two, three, a dozen things. But one thing is primary, the others secondary. They may have avocations; but they have only one vocation. "This one thing I do."

ABSORPTION IN DUTY.

I have already quoted from Pasteur. Of him it is said by his biographer: "In the evening, after dinner, he usually perambulated the half and corridor of his rooms at the Ecole Normale, cogitating various details of his work. At ten o'rlock he went to bed, and at eight the next morning whether he had had a good night or a bad one, he resumed his work in the laborator," His wife once wrote to their child-

His wife once work in the isobratory."

His wife once wrote to their children: "Your father is absorbed in his thoughts, talks little, sleeps little, these at dawn, and, in a word continues the life I began with him this day thirty-five years ago."

WORK A MORAL PART OF THEIR BEING

"Keeping themselves at their own "Keeping themselves at their own ork, these men embody a sense of duty. I find they have a conscience. Their conscience is not worn outside but inside their bosoms. They make no show of doing what they orgh. They simply do what they are called upon to do—and that is all there is to it. It was said of a first scholar in a certain bistoric college that he was never caught working.

These same men may or may not be caught working, but they do work,

These same men may or may or may or may or may or more than their work is a normal and moral part of their being.—President Thwing part of their being.--President of Western Reserve University.

The Patient Darky.

The Hon. John Sharp Williams, leader of the minority in the House of Representatives, says that one day while leisurely driving down a road near his home town in Mississippi, he observed a darky reclining under a tree near the roadside. The negro was gazing lazily up through the branches of the tree, and a hoe lay beside him. In the cornfield adjoining the road there could be seen, Mr. Williams states, many weeds impeding the growth of the gralu.

the grain,
"What are you doing there, Sam?"
asked Mr. Williams.
"I'se heah to hoe corn, sah," was
the answer.
"Then what are you doing under the

tree—resting?"
"Not exactly, sub. I ain't hardly restin' 'cause l'ain't tired. I'm weitin' fo' de sun to go down, so I kin quit work."

Couldn't Fool Him.

A priest aunounced that a collection

A priest atmosphed that a collection would be taken up to defray the cost of coal for heating the church.

Everybody contributed but Tim—, who gave a sly wink as the plate was presented to bim. The priest, after service, took his parishbouer to task.

"Now, Tim," he said, "why didn't you give something, if it was but little?"

"Enith, I'm out to yez?" said Tim.

tie?"

"Fatth, I'm on to yez!" said Tim.

"What do you mean?"

"Oh, nothing. Just that I'm on to yez; that's all."

"Tim, your words are disreepectful. What do you mean?"

"Oh, faith, father, a-thrying to pull the wool over me eyes, a-thrying to make us believe yez wants money to buy coal to heat the church, an' yer riverence knows it's heated by steam!"

Robbery.

Misuse of prepositions often leads to painful errors. Two teachers in a Brooklyn public school were in the same room the other day. Both are rather slim and there is little friendship between them. A little girl, a recent importation from the East side, went to one of the teachers with: "Please, ma'am, may I get a pad off Miss Blank. "Really, Josie, I do not think she c uld spare it."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Insurance of a Cat.

He -Did you succeed in having your prize cut insured? She-Why, no they wanted to charge me nine times the regular tate!—Detroit Free Press.

William.

Singleton—What was your notion for calling your baby Bill? Weddedly—Because hearrived on the first of the month; that's the answer.— Chicago News.

Dr. William M. Berkley of the Porto Dr. Wilham M. Berkiey of the Porto Rican health board sat in a Pullmun car on his way to St. Louis. Through the car a boy in a blue uniform passed. He had a pile of books bound in briliant colors before him, and, advancing, he rattled off in a masal voice the names of the books and their prices. "Stop!" said Dr. Betkley. "Let me see what you've got, boy." The boy stopped, and Dr. Beckley "ran his eye over one popalar novel after another. He took in his hand a volume more solvely bound than the rest, a volume of

berly bound than the rest, a volume of

"Pere Gorlot," said the boy.
"Pere Gorlot," by H. de Balzac. It's his latest and best novel." Dr. Beckley

emiled.
"Just out?" he said. "Why don't you know that Balzac has been dead for years?"
The boy frowned impatiently. "Oh, this ain't the old man," he said. "This is his son.—Detroit Tribune.

ruce of the second of the seco

When Receivelt is transparated on March 4, 1905, he will be the second, president with a mustache. Cleveland was the first.

was the first.

Whatever the presidency of this country has done for houmbents, it has not teen productive of beards.

The first four other executives were as clean shaven as Benedictine friers. J. Q. Adams was the first to break the rule, but he was not a full bearded president. It is facial growth of bair hardly came up to what are tsually termed side whiskers, but they were a triffe more expansive than the Scotch Presbyterian type.

When he retired the beardless president came in again with Jackson, but

When he retired the beardless president came in again with Jackson, but his successor. Van Buren, brought to the White house almost an exact pattern of those grown by J. Q. Adams. William Henry Hurrison again set the heardless face. The seven who come after were clean shaven.

When Mr. Lincoln was elected there was not a bair on his face, but before he finished his first term be wore a sparse board, with clean shaven upper lip. One of the atthorticated stories is that he did this to please a child. Grant was the libst president with a full short beard. His manedate successor, Hayce, was the first to wear full, long whiskers, covering his shirt front. Canfield also wore a full term but less less luxuriant than that o Hayes.

Arthur, who was the most correct dresser of all the presidents, was the first in the list to grow the fluoreside

type of whiskers.

Benjamin Har vice 's lor c as full,

Renjamin H ar reach loss as full, with a slight tendency to curk at the end, and was tinged with gray. After Cleveland the clean shaven returned with McKindey. The mustache came in for a second time when Rousevelt succeeded.

Most of the presidents were bountifully supplied with half on the top of their heads. The two Adams were the first to show a slight tendency to haldness.

ness. Van Buren was bald on the forehead.

Van Buren was bald on the forehead. Garfield was similarly marked.
Polk was the first and only president who wore his hair in the aute-bellum southern style. It was long and reached back from the front over his ears. Buchanan was the first and only one, so far, to wear the top reach.
Cleveland in returning to his second administration showed a tendency to baldness. McKinley was not noticeably blessed with a heavy growth. But no baldheaded man as the term is understood, has yet been president of the United States.

The Missionary's Little Joke.

A native Maori chieftain, the descendant of cannibal kings, is now completing his medical education in Chicago. Cannibalism ended in his tribe, he says, when Bishop Selwyn converted his grandfather; but he tells some stories of it which have a distinct y humorous flavor. For instance:

stance:

It is said that once a chief captured a missionary who was anything but a toothsome morsel, as he was old and thin, and looked as if his flesh would be tough. The missionary warned the chief that he would not make a good dinner, and pulling up his trousers, cut a slice off the calf of his leg and offered it to the chief.

The chief tosted it said he didn't.

The chief, tasted it, said he didn't like it, and passed it to a subchief. The sub tasted it, made a wry face, and passed it on. The next man who took a bite of it spatrit out. The missionary was released. After he had gone, it was discovered that he wore a cork les. leg.

Too Much Intellect.

The dangers of higher education are

The dangers of higher education are not often exposed so makedly as in the following letter from a New England mother to the teacher of her precious boy, which has lately found its way into Harper's Bazar:

Dear Miss: Please do not push Johnnie too hard, for so much of his branes is intelleck that he ought to be held back a good deal, or he will run to intelleck entirely, an' I do not dezire it. So please hold him back so as to keep his intelleck from getting bigger than his boddy, an' injooring him for life.

Paternal Premptitude.

Willie: "Mamnia, I think I like God

beiter than napa,"
Mrs. Silmson: "Why Willie?"
"Well, papa punishes me a great deal
quicker than God does,"

There is a little dining room of the quich-lunck order down from of the quich-lunck order down flown where a bacon-and-beaus meal is to be had at the moderate price of five cents. The other day a man strolled into the place, and, after gazing pensively on the small quantity of bacon compared with the beaus on his plate, shouted to the waiter:

ter:

"Hey! I've got no bacon!"

As the waiter approached the table
the diner corrected himself,

"Ob, yes. I bee pardon. Here it is,"
"Did you find it?" asked the waiter
"Yes. It got under one of the beans,"
was the answer.—N. Y. Press.

"Listen," says the author, his face wreathed with smiles of delight. "Here is a letter from a gentleman who says; 'It may interest you to know that I began reading your latest story yesterday evening on the train going home Before I realized where I was I had here carried 50 miles over my destination." The candid friend raises his eyebrows

thoughtfully.
"But," he suggests, "possibly it was the motion of the train that put the person to sleep."—Va ley Weekly,

Dr. Price-Price (diplomatically)-I don't know whether I sent you a state-ment of what-er-you owe me. Mr. Knox-Neither do I.

Dr. Price-Price—Ahl you didn't get it then? I guess I didn't send you a statement. Mr. Knox—Ol yes, but it looked Mr. Knox—Ol yes, but it looked more like a statement of what you think I possess.—The Catholle Standard and

She- Did you send verses to the girl

you were engaged to?

He -Yes; that was the whole trouble.
I see, she didn't like them? On the contrary, she did like them. But she discovered that another wrote em, and she married the other fellow!—Youkers Miss Querie—I understood you had a

marrow escape crossing the Albantic?

Mr. Hard-Fort—Yes, indeed. The coal ran out, and the captain had to split up the ship's log to keep the fires going.

French Republic

Gentlemen, Read This:

25,000

New Words

are added in the last edition of Web-

ster's International Dictionary. The

Gazetteer of the World, and the Bio-

graphical Dictionary have been com-pletely revised. The International is kept always abreast of the times. It takes constant work, expensive work

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and all Florida Resorts.

The Destruction of the Maine.

But there came the destruction of the

Maine in the narbor of Havana, and thenceforward war was certain. The news was brought to me at a gala representation of the open at Berlin, when,

resolution of the opera at Berlin, when, on invitation from the emjeror the ambassadors were occupying a large box opposite his wn. Hardly had the telegram annotacing the catastrophe been placed in my hands when the emperior entered, and, on his addressing me, I informed him of it.

EMPEROR WILLIAM SHOCKED.

He was evidently shocked, and expressed, as I tally believe, a regret which was singere. He instantly asked with a pi rong ook, "Was the explosion from the omside?" My answer was that I toped and believed that it was probably at interfor explosion. To very a rate more.

was probably an interior explosion. To my grout regret, I was afterward obliged to change my mad on the subjection I stated that he S; anti-hofficer or true Spandard was concerted to the matter. It has been my good fortune to know many Spandsh officers and it is impossible for me to conceive one of their knot as having taken part in so frightful a piece of treachery; it has always see me i to be more likely that it was done by a party of wild local fanatics, the refuse of a West Indian seasont.

BELIEVED IT WAS CAUSED FROM THE OUTSIDE.

The emperor remained in his firm

FLORIDA and

Pinehurst,

1 "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by re-ra Mail: 10,000 Testimonists. Soot by ageists. Chickenter Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILA, PA.

SOUTHWEST

Camden,

esting specimen pages, etc.

keep the dictionary the

Do you know the difference between genuine "Vichy" and se-called Vichy in syphese?

Did it ever occur to you that the only "Genuine Vichy" (known since 1640) could only be purchased in BOTTLES?

That Syphom labeled Vichy is Not Vichy?

That the only genuine is "Vichy Celestins"?

ALWAYS INSIST ON HAVING VICHY CELESTINS

FOR NEW YORK,

STEAMERS

in commission. A fine crefering on each LEAVE NEWPOHIT-Week days only at 8615 p.m. Returning from New York Steamers leave Pier B. North Piver, fout of Warren Stick, week days only, at 520 p.m., dund in Newport at 285 p.m., leaving there at 836 n.m., for Full River. For tirkets and staterooms apply at New York & Beston Pespirich Express office, 272 hames street, J. I. Greene, Ticket send. O. H. TAVLOR, General Piscs, Acopt. H. O. NICKERSON, Supt. New York. commission. A fine ereterin on each

Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company,

PASSENUER SERVICE
Will be resumed FHIDAY OCTOBER 218T, what his bouth Water street, foot of Power, Providence. Until further notice, week days only, steamer to NEW PORT (express) at 8 p. m. Beturn, leave NEW PORT at 8 a. m. FARE 50c. each way. Prudence Mondays and Suturdays. Conantout Mondays only.

Freight Service

To above points unsurpassed. REASONA-BLE RATES, PROMPT DELIVERY, CARE-FUL HANDLING. H. E. WINDSOR, Pass, Agt.

Newport & Wickford

THE WICKFORD ROUTE.

In effect Nov. 1, 1994. Subject to change without notice. Leave

New York Poston

**P. M. P. M

a. m. Tickets and Drawing noom chairs, etc., For Tickets and Drawing noom chairs, etc., apply at Steamer General, Commercial what A. D. MACLEOD, Sup't, Newport.

Old Colony Street Railway Co.

"Newport & Fall River Division." TIME TABLE. In effect on and after November 29, 1904.

M.EEK JAYS.

1.EAVE NEWPORT—7.16. 8.16. 9.15. 10.16, 10.46, 11.15, 11.46 a. m.; 12.15, 12.46, 1.16, 1.46, 2.15, 2.16, 3.16, 5.45, 4.17, 4.47, 5.15, 5.45, 6.16, 6.46, 1.5, 6.16, 6.46, 1.5, 6.16

SATURDAYS.

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE NEWPORT—S.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.16, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45, a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 1.16, 4.45, 5.16, 5.45, 6.46, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 19.15, 40.45, 10.15, 41.15, 41.15

p.m. L. AVE FALL RIVER-6.55, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 10.15, 10.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 13.5, 13.5, 8.45, 15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 10.45, 3128, 9.45, 9.45, 3128, 9.45, 9.45, 3128, 9.45,

a To Portsmouth barn only.
b To Stone Bridge only.
Subject to change without notice.

Through Puthman trains without change, Cafe dining cars. Direct connection from New Engined points at New York and washington. Fourit's 'takels now on selent reduced rates of he belief to steamer and rull, allowing stop-over privileges. For booklets on winter resorts and schedules of trains apply. Meshoner, S. E. P. A., UHAS. 1999 Washington Street, Boston. New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

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Diastasic Extract of Malt.

This preparation represents the best and most nutritious form of MALT, containing a sage percentage of diastase and extractive matter together with a minimum amount of shoohoi. It is especially adapted to promote digestion of starchy food converting it into dextrine and glucose, in which form it is easy assumitated, forming fat. It will be found invaluable in Weakness, it will be found invaluable in the Anamin, Mainutrition, etc.

To Nursing Mothers it wonderfully increase strength, adding lactation, and supplying sugar and phosphates to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.

In sleeplessness it caused quiet and natural deep.

In sleeplessness it caused quiet san assistance, leep.
Directions—A wineglessful with each meal and on going to bed, or as may be directed by the Physician. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit the taste Children in proportion to age.

Sold by D. W. SHEEHAN, Is and 20 Kinstey's Wharf Newport R. t.

the South and West,

PURITAN and PILGRIM

PASSENGER SERVICE

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO.

Leave

A. M. A. M. A. M. P. M. 12 (0 *4 70 *10 02 *7 08 10 08 1 08 8 00 11 13 2 12 4 15 7 10 1 00 9 00 6 40 A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.

WEEK DAYS.

LEAVE NEWPORT—7.16, 8.16, 9.15, 10.16, 10.46 11.16, 11.45 a, m., 12.16, 12.46, 1.16, 1.45, 2.15, 2.46 15.15, 4.46, 4.15, 4.16, 5.16, 5.45, 6.15, 8.48, 7.16, 7.46, 8.15, 8.46, 9.15, 10.15, 10.15, p.m. LEAVE FALL REVER—85.15, 6.30, 0.715, 7.46, 8.45, 10.35, 0.15, 10.48, 11.15, 11.45, m.m. 12.16, 12.46, 1.18, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.46, 4.16, 4.45, 5.16, 6.46, 6.15, 6.15, 7.15, 7.46, 8.815, 8.46, 9.46, nl.0.15 p. m.

Tires tables should be treet trainservice between all stations may be cained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after Oct. 30, 1904, trains will leave

Newbort, for Boston, Solith Stations, will leave

Tion, week days, 5.54, 8.10, 20,81, 11.04 a. m.,
1.15, 8.10, 5.00, 8.10 p. m. Return 6.57, 8.56,
1.150, 8.10, 5.00, 8.10 p. m. Return 6.57, 8.56,
1.150 a. m., 1.05, 3.55, 3.50, 4.00, 4.01, 5.01 p.
1.150 a. m., 1.05, 8.10, 5.00, 8.10, 5.00, 9.10
1.150 a. m., 1.05, 8.10, 5.00, 8.10 p. m.
1.50 p. m., 1.15, 8.10, 5.00, 8.10 p. m.
1.50 p. m. M. 1.15, 8.11, 5.00, 59.10
1.50 p. m. M. 1.15, 8.11, 5.00, 59.10
1.50 p. m. M. 1.15, 8.11, 5.00, 59.10
1.50 p. m. M. 1.15, 8.10, 5.00, 11.04 a. m.,
1.50 p. m. M. 1.50 p. m. Province of the life of the life

The emperor remained in his firm impressio that the explision was caused from the outside. Even before this was e tablished by the official investigation be had settled into that conclust in On one organion, when a large number of leading officers of the North Set squadron were diving with him, he asked their opinion on this subject, and although the great majority—indeed, almost all present—then believed that the castustrophe flad resulted from an interior explosion, he adhered to instehe that it was from an exterior of the Andrew D. White, in Century Magazine.

Fall River Line.

Life and Career of the Famous Mrs. Chadwick.

Born in 1857, at Eastwood, Ont., one of the eight children of Dauiel and

of the eight onligen or Dause and Mary Ann Bigley.
Arrested and tried as Elizabeth Bigley, at Woodstock, Out., in 1879, and acquitted of a charge of forgery, on the ground that she was insane.

Appeared in Cleveland as Mrs. Lydia Bigley in 1832, and borrowed money by morigaging her sister's furniture, under the name of Mrs. Alice M. Bested and other states.

ted and other allases.

Married to Dr. W. S. Springsteen, 3
Carden street, Oct. 21, 1882, after surrendering her clothing to a money
bander.

Eieven days later her husband, havforeven days later ner miso aud, naving forced her to confess her crooked transactions, ordere her from his home. Attempted, in 1883, to contect \$6,000 from Springstean as price of separation.

Reported dead and buried, in letter to mends in Er.e. Pa., who knew her *Mazie.

Two months later, as Mine. La Rose, kept clairvoyant resort at 359 Superior street.
Four mouths later moved to 66 Pros-

pect street (old number).

Oct. 3, 1893, sucd for divorce, Dr.

Springsteen replying with cross petition, charging inidelity, supported by affidavits of two men, and obtaining divorce on that ground.

In 1888 lived at boarding house kept by Mrs. Hourse, the Province of the control of the part of the part

La 1886 lived at boarding nouse kept. by Mrs. Hoover, at 122 Euclid, avenue, calling herself Mrs. Lydia B. Scott.

In 1887 appeared in Toledo as Mme. or Lydia Devere, and obtained \$18,000 by forgery and other means, using

eeeph Lumb, an express agent, as her Jan. 15, 1890, arrested with Lambon

Jau. 15, 1890, arrested with Lamb on indictments charging forgery. Lamb was acquited on the ground that her hypnotic influence had rendered him presponsible. She was convicted and sentenced to the Columbus penitentary for time years and six months.

From 1890 to 1893 ahe was a convict at hard labor, sewing convicts' shirts. In 1893, released on parole through the clemency of Gov. William Mc-Kinley.

In 1894, calling herself Mrs. C. L. Hoover, she lived at 166 Franklin avenue (old number) with her mother and a son of about 5 years, making herself conspicuous by her extrava-

August 26, 1897, about the time she was released from responsibility to the penitentiary, she married Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick, at Windsor, Ont.
She continued to occupy the Chadwick homestead, at 1824 Euclid avenue, when her husband, soon after their marriage took by durch sized.

marriage, took his daughter and went to live in Europe.

She obtained vast sums of money from unknown sources, squandered vast sums in unparalleled extravagance, canvassed the banks of northern Ohlo in search of loans, accumulated debts estimated at from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000, and lived in luxury in the Euclid avenue mansion until Nov. 2, 1904, the suit of H. B. Newton to recover loans of 2196,800 exposed beroperations, closed the Oberliu bank, through the president of which she obtained \$340,000. Then she went to New York.

Dec. 7, 1904, she was arrested, charged with conspiracy to defraud a national

Rhode Island Holidays.

The Sun has been asked what are The bun has been asked what are the legal holidays in Rhode Island, and whether the day after it is a holi-day when the calender date falls on Sunday. Perhaps no better way to answer the question can be found than to print the section from the Rhode Island General Law which fixes this,

to print the section from the Rhode Island General Law which fixes this, and that section is from chapter 167 and reads as follows:

Section 8. The twenty-second day of February (as Washington's birthday), the first Wednesday of April (as state election day) the thirtieth day of May (as Memorial day), the fourthday of July (as Independence day), the first Monday of September (as Labor day), the twenty-fifth day of December (as Christmas day), and each of said days in every year, such days as the governor of this state shall appoint as Arbor day in every year, the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November in the year eighteen hundred ninety-six and in every second year thereafter (as national election day), or when either of the said days falls on the first day of the week, then the day following it, the first day of every week (commonly called Sunday), and such other the first day or con-called Sunday), and such or me days as the governor or the General the first day of every week (commonly days as the governor or the General Assembly of this state, or the president or the Congress of the United States, shall appoint as holidays for any purpose, days of thanksgiving, or days of solemn fast, shall be holidays.—

A Parable.

Some one recently remarked to Senator Depew that there seemed to be little choice between the Republican and the Democratic parties, as the respective platforms practically enunciated the same principles.

ated the same principles.
"The money question being out of the way," it was remarked, "and as Judge Parker, in his speech of acceptance, calls for the same thing that Roosevelt does in his I can't see any difference."

Whereupon the Senator was reminded of a story. Said her.

ed of a story. Said he:
"One day a thin men and a fat man

started down the same street, each for the purpose to sell oranges. The thin man was energetic and impressed all as a hustler; the fat man was indolent, as fleshy people are apt to be. The thin man would yell:

man would yell:

"'Oranges, oranges, n-i-c-e, j-u-i-c-y
oranges; two for five, three for ten, thirty
cents a duzen; n-i-c-e oranges!"

"When the thin man would cense for

breath, the fat man would say:
"'Here, too!""

How Mark Twain was Misjudged.

When Mark Twain was a young and When Mark Twain was a young anstruggling newspaper writer, in San Francisco, a lady of his acquaintance saw him one day with a cigar-box under his arm looking in a shop win-

dow.
"Mr. Clemens," she said, "I always see you with a cigar box under your arm. I am afraid you are smoking too much."

"It isn't that," said Mark. "I am moving again."

Lawyer—Do you want a trial right away or would you rather postpone it a few weeks?

few weeks? I guess I'll need a few weeks in which to rehearse that story you told me to tell often enough so I'll get to believe it. Also I want to let the memory of my guilt fade out a little so I can make a better witness for myself.—Baltimore American.

Trackless Trolley Roads.

As there has been some talk of starting a trackless trolley line in the vicinity of Boston, the following article from the Western Electrician is of in-

As regards the question of cost of trackless trolley roads the figures fur-nished by the Berim General Electric company in its operation of the Haida company in its operation of the Haida railroad are instructive. These show that a trackless overhead troiley car capable of holding 22 persons used about the same electric current as an ordinary street car having room for 28 persons. With the trackless railroad about 75 percent more electric current was used than on regular street current was used than on regular street cars.

itshould also be said that the main-It stoud also be said that the maintenance of the cars, owing to a greater wearing out of the folling stock, an extensive need of lubricators, etc., is larger than on trace cars. On the other hand, this higher cost of maintenance is met by an expense for tracks and the keeping of them in sood condition.

good condition.

A track mad for every kilometer A track road for every kilometer costs from \$20,000 to \$30,000, while a trackless road can be omit for \$3750 to \$5000. A trackless road three kilometers long, now in active aperation, estimated its cost at about \$4500 per kilometer, or a total of \$18,500 for the whole distance.

The total cost of operation per kilometer is 5 cents, or 15 cents for 2 kilometer, or 2 cents for 2 kilometer is 5 cents, or 15 cents for 2 kilometer is 5 cents.

The total cost or operation per kinometer is 5 cents, or 15 cents for 3 kilometers. This 5 cents per kilometer compares favorably with that of the great Bertin Street Car company, which estimates its actual cost of operation at 5.17 cents a kilometer, and other attachour lines in Germany even other street-car lines in Germany even

report 6.26 cents per kilometer.

Similar favorable figures are given by Schismann in the operation of the trackless line in the Bita Valley. According to the latest reports, after a three months' operation, the cost of electric current used was double that of a track road. This greater utilization of current was, however, only one-tenth of the sum which track roads require for interest and maintenance.

A large met of the purpose of the

A large part of the moone of the trackless roads is obtained by the carrying of freight, which is a source of profit even when the passenger traffic is inadequate. Furthermore, legally considered, the trackless roads are very useful, for they are not required to meet such stringent condi-tions as are asked of electric track lines.

As a matter of fact, the streets are not at all injured by the trackless cars, but they have a smoothing effect on the pavement over which they pass. It is believed here that even on asphalt pavement trackless cars can be successfully used.

He Surely Had the Blues.

"What's the matter, old man?" he said, as they met the next morning after, "You look blue." after, "You id "I feel blue."

"But last night you were the jolliest member of our party," "I felt joily." "You acted like a boy just let out of

school.

"I felt like one." "You said that your wife had gone away for the first time in three years, and there wasn't anyone to say a word if you went home and kicked over the

mantel clock." "I remember it." "You said that if you stayed out until four o'clock there was no one to look at you reproachfully, and sigh, and make you feel mean."
"Yes, and I stayed out until four o'clock, didn't f?"
"You separately did it.

"You certainly did."
"And I gave you a war-whoop on the front door-step." "Yes, and you sang a verse from a comic opera song, and tried to dance a

clog."
"Yes, and my wife missed that train.
Now, piease go away and let me alone."
—Sunday Magazine.

The Facts of the Case.

Representative Hay of Virginia tells of an altereation in a colored club in Richmond that resulted in nearly all the members being haled before a police magistrate.

You were present during this trouble?" asked the magistrate

ole?" asked the magistrate of a win-ness.
"Yes, yo' honor."
"Then tell us, in a few words, just how the difficulty began."
"Well, yo' honor," replied the darky with much gravity, "I think it was when the chairman of de entertainment committee swatted de secretary ovah committee swatted de secretary ovah de head wif the lovin' cup."

The Unsolved Problem.

Frank R. Stockton was once invited to dinner by an artful hostess, who had the ices served in the form of a lady and a tiger. which?" she coolly asked

when they came on.
"Both, if you please," he replied.

The Runaways.

Bride: "Here is a telegram from

papa!" Bridegroom (eagerly): "What does he say?".

Bride (reading) "Do not come home and all will be forgiven."

"Just after his election as Governor of Massachusetts," says Representa-tive McCall, "Mr. Crane sent his son Robert to attend a military school in

New York.
"The younger Crane, by reason of his manly ways and modest disposition, soon made himself solid with the faculty.
"There was an oral examination one

day during the course of which young Crane was asked to give the name of the Governor of Massachusetts. "After a moment's hesitation, Robert replied: 'I dou't know, str.'
"Amazed by this unexpected answer, the teacher arginged 'What you

"Amazed by this unexpected allower, the teacher exclaimed, 'What, you don't know who is the Governor of your own State? Reflect, my boy!' "''evy sorry, sir,' said the boy quiet-ly, 'but I really don't know.' "'Why, Robert!' cried the instructor, 'don't you know that your father is the

'don't you know that your father is the Governor of Massachusetts?'
"'Oh, come to think of it,' responded the youngster, 'I believe he did tell me something of the sort; but I didn't take much stock in it. I thought he was jushing me."

Dr. Cutts—I made an awful mistake when I diagnosed that man's case as appendicitie.

Dr. Slash—What did the operation disclose?

disclose?
Dr. Cutte-That he didn't have a cent
-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Women's Dep't.

The Only Hope for Politics is Through Women.

Rev. Monsignore M. J. Lavelle of St. Patrick's cathedral, New York, in a re-continuerylew regarding woman suf-

I believe that the hope of purity in politics lies with women, when the other sex has equal rights with the men at the polis, not in one or two states of the Union, but in every state, then and then only will taste be no in red use for reform clups and reformers.

"Women-the great majority—would not vote for a party platform, but it would be found that the man that aswould be found that the man that ap-prod to office, his personality, his life in every aspect, would be the factors which dictated the decision of women's

"I believe with a woman suffragist who said recently that the only man who doesn't yote at all. If nothing else should be obtained from equal suffrage I am street a the world. rage I am sure that women, if they had the right to vote, would never let an election get by without putting a ballot in its box. They would at least express an opinion."

Mayor Jones on Equal Rights.

The late Mayor "Golden Rule" Jones of Toledo, Ohio, was a firm believer in the political rights of women. In an article contributed to the Woman's

Journal of Boston, he said in part:—
'Any scheme that proposes to develop a just social and political order must he based on absolute equality. This thought has hardly gained a footbold even yet among the people of the United States. We glibly say that we have no conception of it. Indeed, ted States. We glibly say that we have no conception of it. Indeed, when we think of equality in connection with government, our thoughts are mainly for equality among men. Men have thus far held all, or nearly all, the sinecures, as well as the offices where real service is performed, and, with the exception of a very few "progressive women," there are none, I am sure, who ever think that an absolutely essential first step towards liberty is the recognition of this principle of equality of the sexes.

"Even to-day the woods are full" (particularly the fashionablewoods) "of women who pride themselves on their inequality, or, better inferiority; who fresly say that they want to play the "clinging tendrif to the sturdy oak" to their husbands; they want to "feel that they are cared for;" in short, they want to be regarded as a toy, or what is perhaps worse, a mistress.

"It is a very simple proposition, this idea that the man and woman must be equal to order to produce a perfect so-clety. No one would expect to de-

idea that the man and woman must be equal in order to produce a perfect so-clety. No one would expect to develop an ideal family life where the children were taught to look upon the mother as an inferior being. In fact, spritual equality must be admitted before there can be perfect co-operation, and as the perfect tamily cannot be produced, as the race cannot be propagated and perpetuated except by the equal co-operation of the father and equal co-operation of the father and mother, man and woman, so it follows as the night the day, no scheme of government can ever be devised that will be a just government that does not take this principle into account and build upon it as a foundation stone."

New Zealand as an Example.

Last Saturday, at the Tweetieth Century Club, Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., president of the Christian Endeavor Society, just returned from a graphic and cheering account of the condition of that "newest England." Similar excursions should be made by students of social science and civic reform, and especially by all advocates and opponents of equal suffrage for women.

"An ounce of practice is worth a pound of precept." "A tree is known by its fruits." "Nothing succeeds like succees." New Zealand is the "ounce", the "tree," and the "success."

New Zealand is composed of two islands, with a territory as large as that of Great Britain and Ireland. Unlike these, it lies in the midst of avastex pause of ocean, hundreds of miles from Australia; thousand of miles from Europe or America - isolated from immediate America — isolated from immediate contract with neighbors—a purely Au-glo-Saxon community, free to work out its own social and political problems; with a Governor appointed by the mother country possessed of little mother country possessed of little

sex or race.

These islands extend north and south These islands extend north and south a thousand miles. They have a varied climate, ranging from tropical to temperate, and of singular beauty and moderation. Fauned by ocean breezes, drought such as afficies the Australian continent is unknown. Its scenery is both beautiful and majestic. With a fertile soil and abundant rainfall, it has believe and rivers. Inventition fertile soil and abundant rainfall, it has lakes and rivers, luxuriant vegetation, peaceful valleys, snow-clad mountains, geysers greater than any elsewhere on earth, and active volcanoes. But this lovely land is specially interesting as the Jabode of an intelligent, English; speaking community engaged in a series of social experiments, advocatedelse, where, but here alone put into active practice. These include, first, the establishment of absolute social and political equality, irrespective of sex or tablishment of absolute social and po-litical equality, irrespective of sex or race, by a fearful application of the democratic theory. Every man or woman, "of mature age and sound mind, not convicted of crime," is a cut-izen and a voter, possessed of equal rights, duties and responsibilities. Second is a solution of the land ques-tion; large estates are resumed by the government, subdivided, and sold in small tracts on easy terms, at low prices, to actual settlers for occupancy and

to actual settlers for occupancy and

culture. Third is a solution of trusts by public ownership of natural monopolies such as railroads, telegraphs, light, water, mines and minerals; fire and life insurance and the administration of estates by a public trustee unless otherwise de

Vised.

Fourth, a solution of the relation of iator and capital by a permanent court of mandatory arbitration, thus doing away with sirikes and lockouts, while recognizing and encouraging unious, be not employers and employee.

Fifth, universal education by free schools, literary and industrial.

schools, literary and industrial.

Sixth, old age pensions for all men and women of temperate habits and without means of support who have lived in the country for twenty-five Now mark the results. There are neither paupers nor millionaires, but a growing equality of conditions—indus-try, enterprise, frugality, and content-ment, such as are found in no other community in the world unless in Switzerland. The growing wealth of the community belongs to the community. he mass of the people, no longer day laborers, newers of word, and

longer day laborers, newers of wood and drawers of water for gigantic monopoles like the steet. Beef. Standard Oil, Coal Radroad, and Real Estate, Trusts are last becoming their own employers and the owners of their own homes. In the annals of human history, no community has ever attempted reforms so far-reaching, or has achieved results so beneficent. No waste of capital in atmies, navies or fortifications, no wide spread legislative corruption, no system of graft. Let us study New Zealand and profit by her example.—H. B. B.

A Raleigh by Proxy.

A tall, straight young man and a girl who looked as though she had just stepped out of a love story illustration in a magazine, stood together under the campy in front of the Reading terminal of ar the run had storaged. They canopy is front of the Reading terminal after the rain had stopped. They were wanting for a car, he ritly watching the crowd pick its way over the ing the crowd pick its way over the wet street, she gazing with a frown at

we street, she gazing with a frown at the muddy crossing.

"Extry poipers! Extry, mister?"
shouled a ragamuffin of a newsboy holding out an early evening edition "No, kid, I guess not," said he, smilling. Then—"Hold on a minute,

smilling. Then—"Hold on a minute, son; are you too bney now to stop and earn a quarter?"

"Sure I ain't; what d'ye t'ink I am?" came the indignant answer.

"Well, then, take ten of your papers, quick, spread 'em out here to the car tracks. Get Lusy now!"

When the car came along he turned to the girl, who hadn't quite compreheuded what this was all about, and with a little gesture of his head that was not at all displeasing, even if it was a bit dramatic, bowed her to the pathway.

'Oh, Dick, you foolish boy!" she exclaimed.

But she blushed and smiled as proudly as ever a queen on a Raleigh's cloak as she made her way to the car.

"Absurd!" said an angular shopper she blushed and smiled as

"How lovely!" said another pretty young woman. And "Hully gee!" said the boy,—Philadelphia Press.

The Czar's Many Houses.

The prominent and distinguished member of the large Russian colony in Parts, writes my Paris correspondent, has been giving a French interviewer amazing accounts of the magnificent possessions and properties of the Czar. In all he is the master of one hundred palaces and clusteaux, scattered about all over his vast emptre, and each one of them is marvellously furnished and marvellously filled with servants. Something like thirty-five thousand sometimg like thirty-ne thousand butlers, grooms, foother, valets, chefs, coachmen, gardeners, &c., are housed in the hundred residences, and their total salaries amount to the enormous sum of twenty million francs or £800,

1000.
In the many stables are some five thousand horses, while the heads of cattle may be placed at fifty thousand; but even the distinguished and well in-formed member of the Paris Russian colony hesitates at stating the number of inhabitants of the Czar's kenneis, the dogs being entirely innumerable. Naturally, the Czar is not familiar with all his palaces and chateaux. Out of one hundred, indeed, there are no less than auxiliary and many which the hear than sixty-two apon which he has never set eyes and which, in all probability, he never will see. But the servants are there and everything is ever in readiness in case the Czar should take it into his head to look just once upon his truly magnificent abodes.

She Knew Her Business,

It was at a hotel in Vermont. A New York commercial traveler glauced up from his morning paper and asked of the pretty waitress standing before

him:
"What kind of breakfast food have

Apple, mince, crauberry, pampkin and custard," was her prompt reply.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S MODTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick shild suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth sond at once and get a hottle of "Ais. Winslow's Southing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no missike about it. It cares Distribus, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colle, softers the Goins, reduces Inflammation, and gr. as tone and energy to the whote system. "Mrs. Winslow's Southing syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the tastes and is the prescription of one of the older and best founds physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cenits about it. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Bestgreand six for "Mus, Winslow's Southing Syrup" dotting Syrup."

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The pessionist thinks the world is worse than it really is, and the optimist thinks it is belier—both are wrong.

Exposure to a sudden elimatic change produces cold in the bead and entarm is api to follow. Provided with Ely's Cream Baim you are armed against Masai Catarra. Price 50 cents at druggists or Ely Brothers, fel Warren street, New York, will mail it. The faint cures without pain, does not irritate or cause sneeding. It spreads itself over an irritated and angry surface, relieving immediately the painful inflammation, etempes and cures Cream Baim quickly cures the cold.

There are worse things than egotism. It is better to talk yourself up than, to run other people down.

They make one feel as athough life was worth thing. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pilis after cating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid aligestion, give tone and vigor to the system. Conscience never uses a megaphone.

Mere cases of sick Headache, billousness, con-stipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicino, and for less money, by using Car-ler's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means. A married man always resents advice from

if yes are a systems or dyspepik try Carier's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepish makes you prevous and nervousness makes you dyspetic; either one renders you miserable, and these little pills cures both.

Some people are no polite that it always seems as though they want toborrow money, Easy Identification.

"Where's your father, boy?" asked a "w nere's your father, boy?" asked a stranger of a country boy. "Wail" replied the boy, "he's down way at the end of the field thar with the bogs. You'll know father 'cause he's got a bat on." There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood leads on to fortune."

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' Beginning about January 1st, the New England Farmer, Brattleboro, Vt., will publish a series of "150 Special Contributions" on "The Chief Needs of New England Agriculture." These contributions are now being prepared by the 150 New England men most eminent in agricultural work and thought. Men who have themselves found the way to success and who are therefore competent to point the way for others. Their views and deductions will necessarily be varied and will cover every branch of this mighty industry, and furnish the knowledge which busy farmers need to put them into the way of success. In combination these contributions will make an unsurpassed course of practical instruction. They will be the condensed conclusions of the searchings of superior minds. They will show how to make certain a substantial increase of happiness and prosperity. Among the well known gentlemen who will write one or more articles for the series may be mentioned:

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1904.

NOTES.

MATTHEW WEST

HIB DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES

WITH

NEW JERSEY PATENTS.

By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke. CONTINUED.

William (2) Morris b. 1612, of Ded-

William (2) Morris b. 1612, of Dedham, Wales, d. at sea.

Mary (2) Mo. is b. 1614; md. Thomas Webley, son of Walter, nephew of Edward Webley.

Capt. Richard (2) Morris b. 1616; md. Barah Pole; an adherent of Cromwell; was captain in a regiment; in 1661 it is recorded he bought 3000 acres near Harlem he called Morrisania; wife d. 1672 when her only child, Lewis, was 6 months old, his father died soon after; the above will telts the rest; that son known both as Cot. and Hon. Lewis (8) Morris went to Jamaica before his marriage on Nov. 3, 1691 to Isabella (Graham, dau, James, Attorney Genl. of N. Y.), she buried Apl. 6, 1752; he app. Chief Justice of N. J. by his great friend Gov. Robert Hunter, for whom he named his second son; he d. at Trenton N. J., May 21, 1746; in 1744 he adjourned the House to Trenton from Burlington, that the Council might also adjoure and meet at same place, as the Governor's health was in such a condition he could not attend at Burlington, N. J. Vol. 4, Collections of N. J. Hist. Soct. says, that at 21 he was app, one of Gov. Hamilton's Council and a Judge of Common Right; 1748, petition of Isabella, widow of late Gov. Morris and Lewis Morris and Robert Hunter Morris executors of his will, for a recommendation to the Assembly to pay his salary as governor, from 1738 to time of his death May 21, 1746, which was paid from Sept. 23, 1788 to Sept. 23 1744 at 1000 pounds a year, now due from Sept 23, 1744 to May 21, 1746, which was paid from Sept. 23, 1788 to Sept. 23 1744 at 1000 pounds a year, now due from Sept 23, 1744 to May 21, 1746, in 1741 was commissioned Lieut. Colonel; owned much property in and near New Brunswick, N. J. His son Anthony, Watton White was a colonel of cavairy in Continental Anny, this son h. 1650 th New Brunswick, N. J.; d. 1863; in 1775 was Aid-de-Camp to Gen! George Washington, also Major; Feb, 16, 1780 made Colouel, taken prisoner by the British and put on parole till

1808; in 1775 was Aid-de-Camp to Geul. George Washington, also Major; Feb, 18, 1780 made Colonel, taken prisoner by the British and put on parole till close of war; was Brigadler General of United States Army from 1798 to 1800, and from 1798 to 1800 Adjutant General of New Jersey (see Vol. 9, New Jersey Hist. Collections).

11. Margaret (4) Morris mentioned in will of her father as unmarried in 1647.

1647. Isabelia or Arabelia (4) Morris md Isabella or Arabella (4) Morris md Richard Ashfield, bapt. Dec. 15, 1695 fourth son of Richard Ashfield, uephew of Thomas Hart one of the 24 East Jersey Proprietors, Thomas Hart coming to America in 1683; Mch. 15, 1682, Patent, James. Duke of York and Albany, to James Earl of Perth, John Dummond of Lundy, Robert Barchay of Ewry, Pavid Barchay 17, of Ewry, Robert Gordon of Cluny, Arent Sammaus of Wallingford, Scotland, William Peon of Worminghurst, Robert West of Middle Temple, London, Thomas Rudyard of London, Samnel Groome of Stepny, marrier, Thomas Hart of Enfield, merchant, Richard Mew of Stepny, merchant, Richard Mew of Gatton Place, Surry, Thomas Conper of London, merchant, Edward Byllying of Westminister, James Brame of London, merchant, William Gibson of London, haberdasher, John Heywood of London, skinner, Hug Hartshorie of London, skinner, Clement Plunisted of London, merchant, Robert Turner of Dublin, freland, merchant and Thomas Barker of Dugini, Thomas Barker of London, merchant, Robert Turner of Dublin, Ireland, merchant and Thomas Warne of Dublin, merchant, for East Jersey for all that tract of land adjacent to New England, in the parts of America, lying and being to the westward of Long Island and Manhattas Island, bounded on the east part by the Mun Sea, and east by Hudson's river, and on the west Deaware Bay or River, and exauding Southward to the number or and as far is De-awate Bay or River, and exvinding sonthward to the main ocean as far as Cape May, at mouth of Delaware it, which thact was to be called New Caesurea or New Jersey, with all the lands, islands, soles, rivers, minee, minerals, woods, maishes, waters, lakes, ö-shings, hawkings, huntings, fowlings, and all other royalities, profits commodities and thereduaments, unto the said premises belonging and appertaining. (see "Grants and Consessions" p 141).

Lee. 8, 1695, Deed, Richard Astifield of New York, merchant and wife Mary to William Clerk (Carsk) of Freehold, for 486 acres in Wickatunck, Monmouth Co., west Peter Summas, east Walter Benthall being for No. 15, patented to Thomas Harl, one of the Proprietors who e riveyed a to present grantot, Apl. 25, 1692. (ree E. J. Deeds, Liber F. p. 8.) This reveals the name of the mother of Richard Asauleld Jr. who ande his will, which was proved followed. 1229. Boulhward to the main ocean as far as

of the mother of Richard Asmield Jr., who is ade his will, which was proved July 27, 1742.

Child of Isabella (Morris) and Richard Ashifield Jr., was: Lewis [5] Ashifield Jr., was: Lewis [5] Ashifield Jr., was: Lewis [6] Ashifield Endominated by his uncle, Robert Hunter Morris, to the "Lords of Trade of London", for an appointment to the Conneil of New Jersey, which was apposed by Gov. Jonathan Beleiher on mecanin of his chinoxions conduct, publicly more than oace; he married and lived near Shiewsbary, on a fract of 1003 arries, in a very large house, with lived near Shiewstarry, on a tract of 1009 acres, in a very large boase, with apple and peach orchards, barn, stables and out-houses, so mar the farmous spaw Spring, that when he, in 1765, advertised it for sale, he mentions this Sprinz, in connection with dis home, "it would suit extremely well a person who would keep a boarding house for

the numbers that come to that Spring for their healths, and saight in a little time, become a considerable place of resort for people of the best fashbon."
At the same time he offered for said his "very fine farm of 500 acres lying upon the road leading from the Freehold Court House to Princeton, N. J., near Granbury". He had dan. Mary Ashfield, who md. Elisha Lawrence of Monmouth Co., he, the last of the Crown High Sheriffs of the County. He raised volunteers for the Loyalist Regiment and was made Lieut, Col. of First Battalion, and April. 5, 1779 his property was confuscated and sold. At the Peace, Elishs, retired from the army on half pay, as Colonel, removed to a grant of land in Nova Scotia; next went to Cardigan, Wales, where he d. in 1811; his wife died in N. York, in 1777 (see Sabines Loyalists, Vol. II, p. 3.
William Lawrence, Senr., first of the

went to Catogam, acces, acces, and in 1811; his wife died in N. York, in 1777 (see Sabines Loyalists, Vol. II, p. 3.
William Lawrence, Senr., first of the name in N. J. lived at Middletown, where his will, Dec. 3, 1701, mentions wife Elizabeth, and sous James, William, Benjamin, Elisha, Joseph and John and granden. Rebecca, Mary, Hannah, Elizabeth, Susanna and James Grover; William son of William son of William son of Elisha.
Elisha Lawrence of upper Freehold made his will April 14, 1722; mentions sons Elisha, John and Joseph all under age, dan. Elizabeth wife of John Salter, dan. Sarah wife of John Imlay; as he don't mention wife she must have died, she was Lucy Slout.
Anne (4) Morris md. Edward Antill 2d., ann had Edward 3d. b. at Piscataqus, N. J., April 11, 1752; graduate of King College (now Columbia) class of 1762; admitted to New York bar, but removed to Quebec, at beginning of the war was offered a commission in British Army, but instead offered himself to serve with Genl. Montgomery on his attack on Quebec, accepted and made Lieut. Cot, of the Reg. called the "Cougress Owo", a Penn. onc. He was captured by the British, placed on one of their Prison Ships, where he was seen by his brother Major John Antill, in service of the British, John secured his release on parole. Reached Long Island and had to walt for his exchange, after which be continued in Continental service until 1783, when licensed as Attorucy General in New Jersey; d. at St. John May 21, 1789, 88ys, William Nelson, in his "Edward Antill, a N. Y. Merchaut of 17 century and his Descendants."

Mary (4) Morris married Capt. Norris.

Euphemia (4) Morris married Capt. Norris.

To be continued.

QUERIES.

5074. GLADDING—Rev. Heury Gladding, b. 1711 at Bristol, R. 1., d. In Verment, 1801. Graduated at Harvard College 1735. He was a Baptist minister and resided in Dutchess County, N. Y., subsequently in the Wyoming Valley, Penn., and at one time at Ashford, Conn. He had a large family, but 1 have been unable to trace them. Can any one give a clue to his wife's parentage and the names of the children?—S. J. S.

5075. GARDINER—Who were the parents of Joanna Gardiner, who married Robert Stanton of Newport, Nov. 12, 1677?-E. B. P.

5076. SLOCUM—Who was Hannah, wife of Samuel Slocum, of Jamestown, R. I., married before 1711?—A. B.

5077. REMINGTON—Who was Clemence, wife of Stephen Remington, of Jamestown, R. I., married before 1716?

5078. SHRIEVE-Whom did Daniel Shrieve, of Newport, R. I., marry? He had son John,b. 1726. A. B.

5079. Sisson-Who was Mary Sisson, wife of Gidean, of Newport, R. I., who had son Gidean, b. Dec. 1, 1763?

ANSWERS.

5065. BRINLEY-William Brinley and. 26, 11, 1704, Elizabeth (Corlies, b. Shrewsbury, 1, 5, 1687, dau. of George Corlies and first wife Exercise(Shattock, William). Ifth day of the week at Friends' Meeting House at Strewsbury, (As I gave this uniriage before in Mercury, will not repeat witnesses, except his grandmother Sarah Reape).

The first wedding Win. Brinley attended in Shrewsbury was that of Robert Bonell to Easter Wardell, in 1699, but he is named in Monmouth in 1697, being a son of William Brinley and Elizabeth Reape, where his grandparents, William and Sarah Reape, owned large possessions and by will of Sarah Reape made Apl. 12, 1715, he Sarah Reape made Apl. 12, 1715, he received part of them, besides being made executor of her will.

be wife of William Brinley did not

made executor of her will.

he wife of William Brinley did not attend as many weddings in Shrewsbury as he did, but together they witnessed the marriage of Anthony Woodward of Freehold to Constant Williams of Shrewsbury, 2, 10, 1718, at house of John Williams in Shrewsbury. Again 12, 6, 1730, William and r.lizabeth Brinley witnessed marriage of John Woolley to Bachel Clark, being his second marriage, at the house of John Woolley, the groom r.gain, 12, 11, 1731, William and Elizabeth Brinley witnessed the second marriage of William Corlies (brother of Elizabeth Brinley) to Sarah Wing, at house of Sarah Wing in Shrewsbury. Again, 25, 7, 1735, William Brinley and his son William attended and witnessed marriage of Rich of Flieb-Randolphof Woodbridge to Elizabeth Corlies of Shrewsbury, at house of John Corles (brother of Elizabeth Rinley who was not there). Not was she at wedding of Thomas White and Elizabeth Lippincott 18, 10, 1735, but her husband William Brinley was.

was she at wedding of Thomas White and Elizabeth Lippincott 18, 10, 1735, but her husband William Brinley was. In 1742 Wm. Brinley took up much land in what is now Brick Township, N. J. 10 1750 William Brinley and his son John Brinley deeded land at Potapeck Neck to Joseph Wardell (son-in-law of Wm. Brinley), son of Samuel Wardell. Wardell.

Wardell.
Children of William Brinley and Elizabeth (Corlies) were:

1. Francis Brinley, alive in 1715 when Sarah Reape made her will.

2. William Brinley, md. 19, 7, 1739, Elizabeth Lippincott, both of Shrewslaury, at house of Daniel Lippincott in Strewshury.

Shrewsbury.
3. John Brinley md. Elizabeth Huett 17, 11, 1744, at Friends' Meeting Huett 17, 11, 1744, at Friends' Meeting Homes.
Children of John and Elizabeth (Huett) Brindey were:
1. William Brinley, b. 21, 10, 1745.
2. John Brinley, b. 18, 10, 1745.
3. Lydfa Brinley; b. 3, 6, 1751.
4. Joseph Brinley, b. 25, 12, 1754.
5. A daughter, b. 18, 3, 1758, to have been manied Deborah if It had lived.

6. Reupe Brinley, b. 4, 10, 1759.

Who'd have the heart to take this dear old Santa Claus from his precious little ones. Banish the thought, 'twould rob them of the dearest treasure of their innocent, happy, young lives. Encourage them in the thought, bring them here to see the dear kind-hearted old fellow. Let them join the laughing, happy crowds that throng this store, they'll enjoy the feast that Santa has spread for them. Xmas time is children's time, the very happiest time of their whole lives. Live for them just these few days, live with them, be young again yourself, the happiness 'twill bring you will pay a thousand times over.

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Child Comfort.

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Like big folks—that's what pleases the little ones most. How big they feel in a little chair like mamma's. Here are some just the

Large Little Arm Rockers of rattuu, with full roll and fancy back, \$2.25

Christmas comes just in time for grandma's first present to the dear little thing. Let it be a high chair. The little tot is just old enough to sit at the table.

A beauty—all oak, with tray.

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On wheels. Adjustable to two positions.

Tmy Carriages for tin r misses, \$1.00 Good-sized Carriages, upholstered with shades to match, \$1.50

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Ought to have one for the little ones this weather. "Twill keep Jack Frost from biting their toes. Woolly ones, flannel lined, with flap, Pockets for Go-Carts, will keep them sung as \$3.35

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7. Jacob Brinley, b. 4, 12, 1763
Their mother died 14, 2, 1763, she daughter of William Huett, or Hulett, and Lydia (Worthley, dau. of John and Elizabeth (Hance, John) Worthley.

ley.
4. Hannah Brinley, md. July 8, 1749,
Joseph Wardell, son of Samuell.
5. Thomas Brinley not alive in 1715
Sarah

b. 10 mms british that are in 1715 when his great grandmother, Sarah Reape, made her will on 12th of April, as she mentions her grandson William Brinley who has sons Francis & William. Thomas Brinley and Sarah semand had license to marry July 15,

1746; perhaps b. 1715.
6. Elizabeth Brinley and John Mount, Jr., had license to marry Aug. 23, 1745—H. R. C.

5058. CRANDALL-From a member 5058. CRANDALI—From a member of the Kenyou family I have the following that will be an addition to your article:—Joseph Crandall, son of the Rev. John Crandall, narried 1st Debora, daughter of Robert and Ruth (Hubbard) Burdick, and had James, born May 12, 1719. He married February 27, 1742, Damaris Kenyon.

Children:
Eantce, b. Jan. 24, 1743; d. y.
Eunice, b. June 24, 1744.
Ezeklel, b. Oct. 11, 1746.
Damaris, b. Sept. 8, 1749.
Enoch, b. Feb. 1, 1752.
Uhristopher, b. Sept. 1, 1755.
Augustus, b. March 27, 1761.
Cynthia, b. Feb. 4, 1763.
Charlott, b. May 10, 1764.
James, b. July 16, 1766.
Damaris murried James' Peudleton
f Vesterly, son of Jeremiah'. Eber' Children:

of Westerly, son of Jeremiah', Eber', James! Who were the parents of Damaria

Kenyon who married James Crandall?

—J. LeB. W.

Middletown.

Following a pleasant annual custom, which has been carried out for a number of years, Mr. and Mrs. J. Overton Peckham and Mr. and Mrs. J. Overton Peckham ham spent Monday with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Albro, it being Mrs. Joel Peckham's birthday. The favor is returned in February, when the same company spend the day with Mr. and Mrs. Jool Peckham upon Mrs. Albro's birthday.

The Christmas Parish festival of the Berkeley Memorial Chapel will be held

she at the town ball.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Ward en-Wednesday, the topics being "Roger Williams" and "Old Buildings in New-

The quarterly conference, to have been held Wednesday evening, at the vestry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was obliged to be postponed, owing to the illness of Rev. A. J.

During the absence of Mr. J. Overton Peckhain, who expects to leave for Cuba in January, Mrs. Peckhain will spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. Albert A. Anthony.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Charence Peckham expect to spend January and a portion of February in the South.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Chase entertained the Epworth League, Wednesday evening.

Owing to a sudden illness which attacked Mrs. Joseph Anthony while visiting her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony and their son have been spending several weeks there. They have now gone to the Fales' Cottage, East Main Read where they are the control for with Main Road, where they are to live with Mr. Howard Green, Mrs. Anthony's father.

A very pleasant gathering was enjoyed Wednesday evening at "Beechmere" formerly known as the Tabot Place, Bits Mine Road, when Miss Grace J. Peckham entertained a party of friends at the home of her mother, Mrs. Herman Peckham. Games and music were enjoyed followed by refreshments and the gathering broke up at midolght. The house was most attractively and tastefully decorated with profits of helicians to the large of a profusion of holly and realistic "flow-ers" which were skilfully made from vegetables. 30 invitations were issued including guests from Newport, Mkddletown, Portsmouth and Tiverton. Miss Lottie Manchester of Tiverton assisted Miss Peckham in entertaining.

Steamer Priscilla 18 at the Old Colony shops for a thorough overhauling. The shops are now quite busy and a large number of men is employed.

Weather Bulletin.

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Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, 1904.—
Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross the continent Dec. 10 to 17, warm wave 14 to 18, cool wave 17 to 21. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Dec. 20, cross west of Rockies by close of 21, great central valleys 22 to 24, eastern states 25. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about Dec. 20, great central valleys 22, eastern states 24. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about Dec. 23, great central valleys 22, eastern states 24.
This disturbance of the atmosphere must; be recorded as one of the most important of our winter storms, particularly in our northeastern states and Canada's eastern provinces. The word storm must not be erroneously defined. I use it and it is generally used in meteorology in the same sense that we use sinow-storm, rain-storm, hall-storm, etc., and should be understood to signify that weather features will take on greater intensity, he of greater force than usual. Chief Moore says I do harm in predicting storms but we cannot well get along without using the word storm and my readers should learn to rightly apply the word.
About December 23 this disturbance is expected to be in the Ohio valley and our great lakes and from that day intil it reaches middle of north Atlantic ocean it will increase in force and from 26 to 28 it will be a furious storm, but the same time 28 to 28, equally severe storms will cover west of Rockies and the Pacific coast as the last storm that the same time 26 to 28, equally severe storms will cover west of Rockies and the Pacific coast as the last storm that the same time 26 to 28, equally severe storms will cover west of Rockies and the Pacific coast as the last storm that the same time 26 to 28, equally severe storms will cover meast of Rockies and the Pacific coast as the last storm the Heavier coast as the last storm that the same time 26 to 28, equally severe storms with cover meast of Rockies and the Pacific coast as the last storm that the same time 26 to 28,

the Pacinic coast as the last storm dis-turbance of December will reach Pacilic coast about that time. Heavy rains or snows will come with the last of the December storms. This disturbance to cross continent 21 to 25 and its cool wave 22 to 27 will carry us into the holidays and I am not expect-ing from them very cold weather nor very much rain or snow.

Friends of my weather work will do a favor by sending me any newspaper article, for or against my forecasts. In reference to Chief Moore's threat to take revenge on cities permitting the pub i-cation of my forecasts the Washington Daily Times, whose ditorals a edits Munse 's Magazine, says: "The annoyance displayed by Chief Moore is due to the monthly forecasts of a western selectust who got on the nerves of the chief by presuming to be astonishingly correct in his estimate of the kind of capers In his estimate of the kind of capers the elements would cut, the time each stant would be pilled off and forthermore, because he did not wait till two or three days before a storm was doe before predicting it would strike a particular locality at a given time. He tells all about it a mouth ahead. This western weather prophet has in one his home in Washington for the post year and has not been treated with marked cordiality at the weather bureau."

"A MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY."

Has been aptly termed the man who has not seen his own. It would apply better to one who has not seen his National Capitol, a small portion of which he holds a deed for, and which he can claim through the courtesy of he can claim through the courtesy of the government officials, and the many interesting places to visit guided by a Royal Blue Line personally conducted Washington party; \$18.00 covers the entre expense of the trip of a week from New York. Your hotel and programme are all arranged in advance, thus saving the traveler the small annoyances incidental to travel alone. Our dates from New York are Jamary 7th and 21st, February 4th and 18th, March 18th, April 18t, April 18th, April 18th, and Joseph Joseph Joseph P. Taggart, N. E. P. A., 360 Washington St., Boodon May 8.

Some people are so polite that it always seems as though they want toborrow money

CITY OF NEWPORT

POLICE DEPARTMENT, | Newport, R. L. Dec. 12, 1904.

Sledding Notice.

In compliance with the provisions of Sec-tion 10, of Chapter 12, of the City Ordinances the following named streets are hereby desig-nated as coasting places for

SINGLE SLEDS ONLY:

Sanford Street, North Haptist Street, Sher-man Fireet, Mary Street, Prospect Hill Street, Barney Street, Extension Street, Washing-ton Square (north side).

DOUBLE SLEDS

may be used on Mann Avenue, Everett Street, Catherine Street (east end of R. 1. Ave.), Old fleuch Roud (east end of R. 1. Ave.), Buth Road (east end of R. 1. Ave.), Narragament Avenue (west of Spring Street), but not elsewhere.

By order of B. H. RICHARDS, Chief of Police.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWFORT, SC.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Newport, September 21st, A. D. 1904.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution, Number 22st, issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Phode Island, within and for the County of Newport, on the Tenth day of September, A. D. 1904, and returnable to the said Court December III, A. D. 1804, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the Sixth day of September, A. D. 1804, in favor of Addison C. Albert, of Fall River, in the County of Newport, the County of September, A. D. 1804, in favor of Addison C. Albert, of Fall River, in the County of Bristol, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, basintiff, and sgainst Harry Monityre, of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, defondant, it have this day at 59 minutes 1981 by Couck a. m., Eviced the said Export, defondant, it have this day at 59 minutes 1981 by Couck a. m., Eviced the said Export, defondant, it have this day of March, A. Ichinyre had on the 28th day of March, A. Ichinyre had on the 28th day of March, A. Ichinyre had on the 28th day of March, A. Ichinyre had on the Stift day of March, A. Ichinyre had on the 28th day of March, A. Ichinyre had on the 28th day of March, A. Ichinyre had on the Stift day of March, A. Ichinyre had on the 28th day of March, A. Ichinyre had on the 28th day of March, A. Ichinyre had on the 28th day of March, A. Ichinyre had on the 28th day of March, A. Ichinyre had on the 28th day of March, A. Ichinyre had on the 28th day of March, A. Ichinyre had on the 28th day of March, A. Ichinyre had on the 28th day of March, A. Ichinyre had on the 28th day of March, A. Ichinyre had on the 28th day of March, A. Ichinyre had on the 28th day of March, A. Ichinyre had on the 28th day of March, A. Ichinyre had on the 28th day of March, A. Ichinyre had on the 28th day of March, A. Ichinyre had on the 28th day of March, A. Ichinyre had on the 28th day of March, A. Ichinyre had on the 28th day of March, A. Ichinyre had on the 28th day of March, A. Ichinyre had on the 28th day of March, A. Ichinyre

or teen, AND

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a Public Another the definition to be held in the Sheriff's Office, in said Clusty of Newport in said County of Newport, on the 23d day of December, AD, 1904, at 12 o'clock moon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costsof suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK L. DEBLOIS, 11:26

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., November 2I, A. D. 1901.

CHARLES A. ALBRO and WILLIAM G. ALBRO present to thie Court their petition, in writing, braying that an instrument in writing, therewith presented, bearing date October 16, 1904, purporting to be the last will and testament of their uncle, Issael and Middletown, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to them, said petitioners as the Executors named in suid will.

It is ordered that the consideration of said pelition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Muther Lown, on Montay, the nineteenth day of December aext, A. D. 1984, at one o'clouk p. m, and that notice thereof be published for four-part Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE,

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown; R. L., Guardian of the person and estate of her son, DWARI NEWTON BLISS, a minor above the age of fourteen years, residing in said Middletown, as a given bond to said court and duly qualified herseif as such Guardian. All persons having claims against the estate of said Edward Newton Bliss, are berely notified to present them within six months from the data hereof, and those indebted thereto will make nawment to the undersigned.

MARTHA C. BLISS, Guardian.

Middletown, R. I., Oct. 20, 1901—10-29-7w

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE,

THE UNDERSIGN D having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the Chy of Newport, American of the person and settled for the Newport, Jacob 1994, and the total necknown by the Children by the state of the research by the children total necknown by the probability and the total necknown by the probability and the state of the to all persons baying chalmanguing Rain estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

MEDORA FHANCIS,
Guardian,
Newport, R. 1., November 5, 1904—11-6-dw

CARR'S LIST.

BY TOOLLEY THROUGH EASTERN NEW ENGLAND, BY R. H. Derrah BRED N THE BONE, Uy T. N. Puge.

THE CASTAWAY, Ry H. F., Rives,
THE FOOLISH DICTIONARY,
Hy Gideon Wurdz, DOROTHEA₁

BRAVE HEARTS,
OLIVE LATHEM,
THE QUEEN'S QUAIR,
By Maurice Hewiett.

Daily News Building. Telephone 633.

NOTICE. A LL PERSONS who have bills or accounts ngainst the Cily of Newport are notified to present them before TUESDAY, becombere 20.000, to the departments for which they were contracted.

DAVID STRVENS.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

DAVID STEVENS, December 7, 1901 -12-10 City Clerk.

First National Bank.

NEWPORT, R. I.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank for the choice of directors, for the year custing, will be held
Theoday, January 1, 1995, from eleven to
twelve o'clock M.
MATHYLE, SWINBURNE, Cashier,
December 7, 1993,—12-19

National Exchange Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stock-holders of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their Banking Rooms, Tuesday, January 10, 10 5, at 3 o'cloc. p. m. (FRIREF II. PROUI), Cashler, Nowporl, R. L. Dec. 8, 1994–12-19